The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,110—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

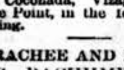
HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 865 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

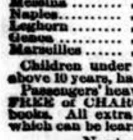
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 320	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

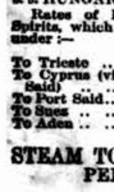
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

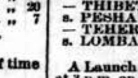
GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2583	400	W. R. Jordan..	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker....	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin....	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman.	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3542	550	Geo. Lee..........	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish..........	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

STEAM TO BATAVIA.

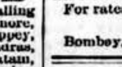


THE S. S. SCOTSMAN will leave in about a week. For passage or freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	24th Sept.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

TREACHER and Co. have just received direct a shipment of this favourite SPIRIT, which has been bottled and packed expressly for them.

Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints............ do. 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Water-proof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY.

IN the "EDINA BLEND" Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE have realized the ideal of the Connoisseur. Another shipment of rare excellence has just been received.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY IS

DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA,

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In tins—¼ lb. As. 12; ½ lb. Re. 1-8; 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
SECOND CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL at the rate of Rs. 150 per share on the New Issue of 300 shares of the above Company will be payable at the Company's office on the 1st September next.

By order of the Board,
B. & A HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE SEVENTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1881, at 4 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
GRINDLAY & Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, July, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the property and credits of WISRAM VERSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

POORBAEE, widow of the abovenamed deceased .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the applicant abovenamed has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to her of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased. All PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized of the same.—Dated this 30th day of July, 1881.

SHAPOORJEE AND THAKURDASS.
Applicant's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ALL the CUSTOMERS and CONSTITUENTS of the undersigned are hereby requested not to deliver Goods or pay Money due to us to any one save and except to Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody, or either of them.

M. M. MODY & Co.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.
BOMANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors having in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by Special Resolution No. 3, passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders held respectively on the 4th and 22nd October, 1879, resolved to CONSOLIDATE the NEW SHARES of Rs. 125 each into shares of the value of Rs. 625 each, are prepared to issue from the 1st August, 1881, one share of the fully paid up value of Rs. 625 in exchange for every five new shares of Rs. 125 held by the Shareholders.

Shareholders are requested to have every such five new Shares of Rs. 125 each held by them exchanged for one Share of Rs. 625 by producing at the Registered Office of the Company from and after 1st August, 1881, the Provisional Certificates for such new Shares held by them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 27th July, 1881.

BHUNDARWADA WATER WORKS (BOMBAY.)
CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive sealed TENDERS for the supply of about 1,760 tons of Cast Iron Pipes, more or less varying in diameter from 48 inches downwards, as well as for certain other Iron-work.

Delivery to be in Bombay, and the entire quantity is required not later than 31st March, 1882.

Tenders must be received in Bombay on or before 2 p. m. of the 10th of September, 1881, addressed to "The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay," and endorsed "Tenders for Pipes."

Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, Specification, Drawings, Bill of Quantities, General Directions to Tenderers, and Form of Tender, may be obtained of the undersigned on payment of Rupees Ten, or of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C., on payment of £1 1s.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, Municipality.
Bombay, 18th July, 1881.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1881,

CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna*.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

The August number of the Indian Travellers' Guide contains the following:—

Coloured Map of India
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khamgaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

Agents:

Bombay	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
Bulsar	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
Allahabad	Railway Station.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY-STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
DIVIDED INTO 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH.

AS the DIRECTORS of this Company are anxious to commence working without further delay, gentlemen who have signified their intention of applying for shares and have not already done so, are requested to send in their applications at once to the Manager of the National Bank of India, from whom forms of application and copies of the prospectus of the company can be obtained.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER.
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

HOSIERY SHIRT AND FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

THORPE & CO. are now showing a large and well selected Stock of Gentlemen's

INDIAN Gauze Merino, Lambs' Wool, Under-Vest and Drawers, Polo Jerseys, Hand Knit, Knicker Bocker Stockings, Strong and Fine Brown Cotton, Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, Merino, Lambs' Wool Socks, and Black Silk and Lisle Thread for evening wear.

Shirts in Oxford Cloth, thoroughly shrunk Flannel, and White Long Cloth with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with and without Collars attached, Sleeping Suits in Flannel and Cambrics.

Also an extensive and varied assortment in Silk Ties, Scarves, Collars, Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Braces, Walking Sticks, Cloth and Hair Brushes, &c., &c.

Ladies' Air Tight and Gentlemen's uniform cases in all sizes.

JUST LANDED HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS IN ALL SIZES!

THORPE & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th Aug.:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINHARD, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 30th July, 1881.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(Special brands, of superb finish, and guaranteed quality.)

Manufactured by him of
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

COLABA HOTEL.—ROOMS now available for the Monsoon. Terms moderate.

SINGING LESSONS WANTED by a lady at her house. Reply sending particulars to "X. Y. Z." care of this office.

FRESH SWISS MILK, Fresh Hams, Bacon and Cheese. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street and Meadows Street, Fort.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

S. E. ELCHIDANA, 48, King Street, Manchester, Agent for Mill Machinery and Furnishing, new and second-hand. Refer Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Bombay.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing India-rubber articles, Rs. 3 per tin. John Roberts & Co.

Tournament Pool.—This novel and interesting game will be played daily during the month at the Waverly Billiard Rooms, commencing at 5-30 p. m.

THE "AVERY"—Is the best and lightest running Sewing Machine extant; entirely eclipses the Singer and all others. H. A. Geyer, 6 E. Circle Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 28 per doz.; Vino de Puro. Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

A NOVELTY.—The "STATICAL SCALE" for finding thrust and dimensions of Arched Bridges at a glance. To be had of THACKER & Co. and COOPER and Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a handsome waler GELDING, 15 hands to 15-1 high; young, sound, and up to 15 stone; must be quiet to ride. Price about Rs. 1,000. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S., Girgaum.

SINGER'S Genuine Sewing Machines are invaluable for their portability, simplicity, and durability. For cash or on hire with option of purchase. Prospectus and lessons full. "J," Church Gate St., B'bay.

FOR SALE, a handsome black AUSTRALIAN, with English HARNESS and DOG-CART, by Thorn, Norwich, in first-rate order. Please apply August 3rd or 4th, to A. B. Steward, Esq., Assistant Collector, Poona.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON in Cut, also CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE. PEARSE, Apollo Street, and Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

∴ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.
Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now able to turn out these Beverages in a state of perfection which CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of

ALBUMENOID NITROGEN

and all other unwholesome impurities. The whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite comparison of the following Waters with those of any other Maker whatever:—

	Per doz.
Soda Water (5 grains Bicarbonate per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Aerated Water	„ 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine & Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable)	„ 1 8
Lemonade	„ 1 0
Gingerade	„ 1 0
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 0 12
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa)	
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa)	
Seltzer Water	
Bottles charged extra	

Preserve the pungency by opening decanting on Ice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1881, at 6 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.
25th July, 1881.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS (addressed to the Locomotive Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parell) will be received up to the 7th August for the PURCHASE of five old locomotive ENGINE BOILERS, which can be seen at Parell Works. The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WANTED.

BY the AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, a EUROPEAN LADY duly qualified to take charge of a Hospital for Native Women, and to instruct a few pupils in medicine.

Salary Rupees 200 per mensem.

No allowance will be made for ... or ... The selected candidate ... city, so as to be available at all times to ... patients.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar, ...

LA CONFIANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)

CAPITAL	Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	„ 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 20,00,000

WE have been appointed Agents of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, Warehouses, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in Harbour on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES S. & W. COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the noon of 5th August, 1881, for the supply of best CARDIFF and LONGRIGG COAL in equal quantity for 12 months. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or lowest tender.

By order,
ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું૦
i. e. KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY, & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1881, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 12th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 29th July 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 750 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's specification in squared logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay. The first 250 tons to be delivered in August, 250 tons more in September, and the remainder in October.

The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per ton of 50 cubic-feet delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on THURSDAY, the 4th August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

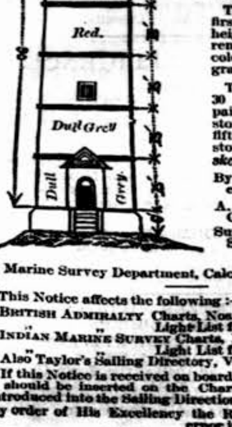
JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th July, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 26.)

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.
KUTUBDEA.
ALTERATION OF COLOUR OF LIGHT-HOUSE.



INFORMATION has been received from the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Bengal, that, in order to render Kutubdea Lighthouse more distinguishable by day, it has been painted in the following manner:—

The basement and the first storey, 21 feet in height from the ground, remain the original colour, *i. e.*, of a dull gray.

The next two storeys, 30 feet in height, are painted white, the fourth storey is painted red, the fifth white, and the top storey red. (See *annexed sketch*).

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Comder. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th July, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 70, 829, and 850. Light List for 1881.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 115a 15c, and 1880. Light List for 1881.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 485.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

BUSINESS continues to be seriously interfered with by the irregularity of telegraphic communication, no messages of yesterday having come to hand in business hours. The home markets, it appears, are to be closed to-day and Monday: why to-day we are not aware, but Monday is the usual bank holiday.

As a general rule yesterday's advices are more cheerful in tone. Consols are ⅛ higher at 101⅛, French Rentes ¼ higher at 119½, the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ⅛ higher at 103⅝, and although 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is still quoted at 92¼, 4 per cents. are ¼ higher at 85⅞.

Coffee is unchanged in value; Cocoanut-oil 5s. lower in Ceylon, 10s. in Cochin. Rapeseed is reported strong with a partial advance of 6d. to 9d. Linseed and Wheat unaltered. Wallaroo Copper has declined 10s. per ton.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue firm, and the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, prices of Surats being unchanged, but of Americans 1-16d. higher both on the spot and to arrive. In New York ready Mid-Uplands have advanced ⅛ cent to 12 cents, but October shipment has declined again to 10·53 cents per lb., a very significant movement.

We subjoin our usual weekly figures showing the statistical position of the staple. The total visible supply for all Europe has decreased since Friday last by 80,000 bales, and the Liverpool stock by 22,000 bales. The latter is now down to within 35,000 bales of the same date last year, but the total supply is 375,000 bales over last, and 708,000 bales more than the year before last. Notwithstanding this considerable excess in the total supply, it is evident that the comparatively moderate stock of good Cotton in Liverpool is going to be made, as it was in August and September last year, an excuse for running up values temporarily, and we should not be surprised to see Mid-Uplands at 7d. before long. Surats, however, are not likely to participate in the improvement to any extent. The fact is that instead of increasing, the demand for Indian Cotton is on the decline, now that Americans are obtainable in such large quantities; and no better evidence of this can be had than that afforded by our figures below showing the difference in values betwixt Mid-Uplands and Fair Dhollera. Although the former to-day stands at the same value as on the corresponding date last year, Surats are ⅝d. per lb., or about 15 per cent., cheaper, and we much fear that except for the very highest qualities of our staple, this difference is more likely to be increased than diminished. Since the suspension of the Cotton Frauds Act, dealers and growers have apparently tried who could do the most towards ruining the reputation of our staple by mixture and adulteration. We scarcely suppose that even the experience of last season will induce buyers to take any decided action regarding the practices which were carried on quite openly in this market, and we hear from the Berars that the cultivation of the short stapled "Belatee" variety, as it is called, is more extended than ever.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	16,000	10,100	3,000
„ Exports to U. K.	29,000	14,000	5,000
„ „ to Continent	4,000	2,000	1,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	5,693,400	4,877,000	4,423,800
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,694,600	2,483,000	2,017,700
„ „ to Continent „	1,711,700	1,282,900	1,392,000
„ Stock in the Ports	262,000	202,000	126,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant compares with the corresponding date of the two previous years as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds	2,010,000	1,635,180	1,302,260
„ „ „ Surats	491,000	468,930	462,210

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	780,000	715,180	527,720
„ London	43,000	58,340	43,060
American Afloat	90,000	51,000	30,000
E. Indian „	95,000	105,000	165,000
	1,008,000	959,520	765,780
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 13-16d.	6 13-16d.	6¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.	4 15-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	2⅝d.	1⅞d.	1¼d.

EXCHANGE has remained very steady during the day at yesterday's rates, and with Silver unchanged at 51⅝d. there seems no cause for any immediate alteration. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 19-32d.	per rupee
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 7 27-32d.	„
Francs,	3 „ „	2·09½	„

On Calcutta quotations are unchanged at par to 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to very low quotations reported to have been received from Calcutta, where Fours were said to have touched Rs. 104¼, our market opened very weak, and the price receded to Rs. 104⅛. Later in the day, however, somewhat [illegible] being advised from Calcutta, the value [illegible] Rs. 104 9-16 to ⅝. Fours-and-a-half [illegible] at Rs. 112⅞.

SHARES, on the whole, have been weak to-day, and in most cases the movements recorded have been in favour of buyers. Banks are unchanged, as also are Land Companies. Press Shares, as a general rule, are steady, and an advance of Rs. 10 is quoted in Colaba and Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales; but Akbar are Rs. 60 and Broach Cotton Company Rs. 2 per share lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are weak, the advance in Cotton being the excuse adopted by the speculators for turning round. Alliance are Rs. 25 higher, but with very few exceptions there has been a fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share all round, and in the case of Dhurrumseys the decline has been Rs. 50. Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 590.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and purchases to the extent of about 1,000 bales have been made for export at, in some cases, an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, barely good Dhollera having changed hands at Rs. 190.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are steady at previous rates. There is some enquiry for future loading at about 35s. for U. K., but steamers are not to be had at the rate.

PIECEGOODS are steady but not active. Owing to the firmness at home, there is perhaps a shade more enquiry for future delivery, but values do not improve.

COALS continue unchanged in every respect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Choice, 1,112 tons, Captain L. G. Yuill, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cosmo, 1,009 tons, Captain A. H. Bromage, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain G. B Rose, sailed on the 30th ultimo for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F. G. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Shahzada, 1,046 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, sailed on the 30th ultimo for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Algitha, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed on the 30th ultimo, for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Bran, as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig. Surg. and Mrs. G. Pinkerton, Captain Elliot, 2nd Lieut. Lawson, Mr. H. A. Coggan, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. M. R. Moody, and 47 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Java (s)	Magenis	Kurrachee, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
30	Exporter	Kezer	Havre.
	Algitha (s)	Barwise	Liverpool.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Coast and Calcutta.
	Khalif (s)	Rose	Port Said.
31	Henry Bolckow (s)	Raffin	P. Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last:—
Steamer Manilla and Dodero, to Genoa.
Ship Choice, Yuill, to Falmouth.
Steamer Cosmo, Bromage, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 27 Ingomar ....Farmer .....Liverpool, April 28.
Carisbrooke Castle.Hamilton ..P. Elizabeth, June 20.

DEPARTURE.

July 27.—Steamers Curlew, Duke of Sutherland and Victoria, City of Madrid and a Barque (showed K.M.V.P.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 29 Ensign .... Rio de Janeiro.

DEPARTURE.

July 28 Chindwara (s).... ...... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Yates, Captain, 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 30.

Pinkerton, Brigade Surg., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Elliot, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Call, Bt. Major, R. E., on duty, from Calcutta.
Lawson, 2nd Lieut., 61st Regt., on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Elliot Captain, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

JULYY 31.

Hughes, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 1, 1881.

1. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at 9 p. m.

The Manual, Firing, and Bayonet exercises will be practiced. The arms and accoutrements can be obtained at Head Quarters.

2. The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows.

No. 1355 Vol. A. D. Little to E Company. No. 1354 Vol. F. Corke to D Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DISTRICT ORDER.

BY COLONEL A. H. DAWSON, R. A., COMMANDING THE DISTRICT.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will be assembled at the New Secretariat (first storey) to-day for examination in native languages:—Hindostani.—Captain F. C. Nicolas, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, and Lieut. Baker, Bengal N.I., Guzerathi. Captain F. B. Peile, 2nd Regt. N. I., Persian High standard.—Captain W. H. S. B. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, Captain E. W. Conran, 1st Battn. Dorsetshire Regt, and Lieut. Westropp, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

372-79—In person (a pauper)—Gungadhur Gunnesh vs. Janardhun Moroba—Smith and F.
232-80—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Khooshaldass vs. Dhurrumchund Hurrockchund and another—Craigie, L. and O.
398-79—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Nurpall and others vs Savairam Chintaman and others.
581-80—Hearn C. and L—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs The Acbar Manufg. Co., Ld. Settled.
647-79—Tyabjee and D—Kustoorbai vs. Poribai—Muljee and B.
532-80—Jefferson B. and D—Runchordass Canjee vs Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee and others—H. Bicknell.
462-80—Shamrao P—Bai Shivcorebai and others vs Runchordass Nathoobhoy and others—Jefferson B. and D.
228-78—R. M. Sayani—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsy vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hore C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Chamber matters in Court.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation: Hearn C. and L.—Permanundass Jewandass vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Colaba S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation: J. C. Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Krushnabai and another—C. L. and O., H., C. & B.
218-78—Payne and G—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs Abdool Hoosen and another—Crajee L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal
New Long Causes.

41-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Sewjee Petamber—In person.

Long Causes.

199-81—Venayekrao—H. B. Pinto vs R. De St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Suliman Joosub.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crushna Laud vs Jairamdass Govindass.
194-81—Chalk and W.—Poonsey Assoo and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co.—Settled.
196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopal and others—Smith and F.
206-81—Payne and G.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala—M. H. Khan.
207-81—M. H. Khan—Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala—Payne and G.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

LAST WEEK OF SALE.
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!!
HALF PRICE!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AT their ordinary monthly meeting on the 26th instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 19th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

PETER PETERSON,
University Registrar.
University Library, 1st August, 1881.

Under the Patronage of the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. E. HARDINGE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE MONSOON DANCE will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 12th August.

PRESIDENT:
Major the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY.

Tickets (which can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.)
Volunteer (in uniform) and two Ladies, Rs. 4. Non-Volunteer and two Ladies, Rs. 6.

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. Adjt. B. V. R.
WM. TENNENT,
Hon. Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORRIS—July 30th, at Mazagon, Robert Cage, eldest twin son of William and Marie Morris, aged 19 months and 3 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARE—July 27th, at Madras, the wife of Arthur J. Hare, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KUHNLE—WOLFF—July 26th, at Calicut, the Rev. J. Gottfried Kuhnle, Basel Missionary, to Henrietta Maria (Hetta), daughter of the Rev. A. F. Wolff, Leipzig Mission.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"TRUTH."—We cannot publish your letter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1881.

As we write there is no further news from Afghanistan; and for the moment the interest of the situation is centred in the question of the attitude which the Indian and the Home Governments intend to assume in the face of current events. The absence of news of Ayoub's movements need cause no surprise. It will be remembered that his advance on Kandahar after Maiwand was not made with any special promptitude, and that the event showed that our withdrawal into the Fort need not have been so hurried as it was. It will, in all probability, be the same this time. Ayoub has shown himself a capable soldier of the Eastern type; but that does not include rapidity of movement, at least after a successful engagement. Turning to our own position, we are glad to see that there is an almost absolute unanimity in the view that all we have to do is to guard our own frontier, and let events in which we have no interest sufficient to warrant our interference develope themselves. The Allahabad paper, it is true, thinks it has become a "serious question" whether we should not, in our own interests, attempt to make a forcible division of Afghanistan between the rival Amirs. With a strong Ministry at home, the *Pioneer* thinks, nothing would be simpler; and a dictate from England that Ayoub should take one-half of Shere Ali's kingdom, and Abdul Rahman keep the other, would have the incidental advantage of "saving the credit of our diplomacy." The Home Government is, perhaps, not so weak as the *Pioneer* would like to see it, but we will cheerfully admit that it is not strong enough to be able to pledge the credit and honour of England to a third Afghan War; and as for the credit of Lord Lytton's diplomacy, which the *Pioneer* would be willing to save, if that might be, even at the expense of a war, most people are agreed to look upon it as dead and buried already. As our contemporary is fain to admit, the policy it thinks sufficiently serious to be worthy of consideration means an advance on Kandahar, and an unkind fate has put that out of the question. "There is at present"—we are again quoting the Allahabad paper—"no army in the Pishin valley ready to march westward." It may be added that there is not likely to be one under present circumstances. But although the idea of an advance into Afghanistan is not worth serious consideration, there is nothing so outrageously irrational in the anxiety which is felt in some quarters as to the safety of the scanty and scattered outposts which unfortunately still stretch westward from our frontier. We hope, and have indeed little doubt, that the event will show that there was no real ground for the anxiety. Ayoub is a great deal more likely to send a peaceful embassy to us, soliciting our friendship, or, at least, our neutrality, than he is to commit himself to anything so foolish as an unprovoked assault on our outposts would be. All the same it is much to be regretted that our outposts are—with no special object to gain—where they are. We have never had the slightest intention of retaining permanently an inch of soil west of Quetta; and the Ministry must regret now that they listened to the powerful influence that has delayed our evacuation of the Pishin Valley. In the House of Commons, on Saturday, the Marquis of Hartington said that General Hume had been ordered to concentrate at Quetta, but that he (the Marquis of Hartington) was unable to say whether the evacuation of Sibi and the Pishin Valley would be involved in that operation. Any one who looks at the map can supply for himself the lacuna in the Secretary of State's information. If there is danger, and we do not deny that there may be, though we think the occurrence of the particular danger that is apprehended is extremely improbable, it is evident that our out-posts should and must fall back upon their supports, since there is no intention anywhere of making an advance in force. We may expect, then, to hear that we have fallen back from positions we ought in consistency to have abandoned months ago; and the only matter of regret is that the withdrawal to our own frontiers has been postponed to a time when circumstances which we can in no way control lend all the support a "patriot" needs for the cry that the country he loves so blindly is again "dishonoured." But the patriotic party is a long way past arguing with.

IF any English politician objects to the Central Asian question being viewed as an integral part of the Great Eastern question, he may be referred to a work recently published by the Russian Foreign Office, of which an English translation is shortly to appear, called a "Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War." In this elaborate, critical, and historical production it is distinctly set forth that the so-called Eastern question—the question, that is to say, of the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire with all that relates thereto—has for many a year been held by Russia to include that of Russian progress in Central Asia. The "Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War" was written by Baron Jomini, one of the chiefs of the Russian Foreign Office, for the instruction of the present Emperor, whose education in political as in other matters had been neglected. Not being heir to the throne, he had not, as a young man, been put through any serious course of study; and it was not until after the death of his elder brother that it suddenly occurred to his imperial father to have him taught. The two massive but really entertaining volumes prepared for his enlightenment by Baron Jomini were probably not found "light reading" by the young prince thus suddenly called upon to prepare himself for the duties of absolute government. But they possess abundant merit, and they are peculiarly valuable to the political student from the fact of their not having in the first instance been written for the outside world. The author prides himself, as all historians should do, on his impartiality; and he repeats again and again, even to the point of tediousness, that he is only a narrator, and that it is not his fault, or the result of any design on his part, if the events he narrates speak for themselves. It is somewhat strange that a writer who deliberately calls his work a "study" should at the same time claim for it the character of a mere relation of facts. But Baron Jomini's "Diplomatic History," as it might well be called, bears with it, like every well told story, a "moral;" and the lesson it teaches, and which Baron Jomini, in spite of himself, takes care to make it teach, is that every Power which took part against Russia at the time of the Crimean War has in some way been punished for doing so. It is difficult to understand how Sardinia suffered by her sin; for the assistance which Victor Emmanuel gave to France and England was rewarded by the military aid of the former and the moral support of the latter when, three years after the Peace of Paris, the King of Piedmont commenced his campaign against Austria. Perhaps, however, if no Sardinian contingent had been sent to the Crimea, Russia would at the proper moment have protested against the newly made King of Italy's being required by his powerful ally to cede Nice and Savoy to France.

But Russia's great object in regard to the war between France and Sardinia on the one side and Austria on the other was to see Austria humiliated and weakened; for it is to Austria's more than dubious attitude, and especially to her occupation of what used to be called the Danubian Principalities, that the Russian diplomatist attributes the triumph of the allies in the Crimean peninsula. Of Sardinia he takes no account, herein following the ordinary method of the philosophical historian, who, when certain facts do not suit his theories, leaves these facts aside. The philosophy of history, as expounded by Baron Jomini, teaches that whoever makes war upon Russia is by some providential means brought sooner or later to grief. But the providence of the Russian historian could not, when Italy and Austria were in antagonism, place itself at the same time on the Austrian and on the Italian side; and if Sardinia at a critical moment numbered itself among the enemies of Russia, her crime in doing so was as nothing compared to that of treacherous and ungrateful Austria, on whom, since the great pacification of 1815 and especially since the suppression by Russian arms of the Hungarian insurrection of 1848, Russia had counted as upon a brother. Putting Sardinia on one side, or regarding that Power rather as an agent in the hands of Russia for the destruction of the Austrian domination in Italy, Russia had to avenge herself upon three great countries: Austria, France, and England. The two first of these have already, according to the author of the "Diplomatic Study," been disposed of; while the account against England is being gradually worked out in Turkey and in Central Asia. As to Austria, Russia in the first place allowed her in 1859 to suffer defeat at the hands of the Sardinians and the French. Again, she stood aloof when in 1866 Prussia had resolved to destroy the preponderance of her rival in Germany; and after she had permitted Prussia to inflict on Austria the defeat of Sadowa, she could say to herself that the latter had, indeed, been punished for her historical ingratitude as shewn during the events which preceded and accompanied the Crimean War. The turn of France was to come, when in due time that Power would be attacked by Prussia; and it was because France had allied herself with England in 1854 that the Prussians in 1871 were suffered to dismember a Power which Russia had saved from dismemberment in 1815. England's punishment has not yet come upon her; nor is the full extent of her treachery generally known.

Writers on the Central Asian question assume, as a rule, that the first interchange of views in regard to Russia's progress in that region took place in 1869, when the Earl of Clarendon held his celebrated Conference with Prince Gortschakoff on the subject. According, however, to Baron Jomini, the Central Asian question already existed, and was actually discussed by Lord Aberdeen and the Emperor Nicholas, when that Sovereign, with a view to a general elucidation of the Eastern question, visited London in 1844. At that time and until twenty years afterwards the Caucasus was still independent. The Russians, too, who now have the whole course of the Oxus beneath their control, with permission to occupy territory as far as the right bank of that river, and with intentions clearly announced, by actions if not by words, to seize important districts and stratégical points to the left of the stream, had scarcely established themselves at the mouth of the Jaxartes. Possibly, even as far back as 1844, there were alarmists—as they certainly and with justice would then have been called—who foresaw that one day Russia might prove a source of uneasiness to us in Central Asia. Hence the importance attached, as far back as 1844 and even earlier, by a certain school of English politicians with the late Mr. Urquhart as their chief, to the independence of the Caucasus; and it was not, indeed, until after the capture of Shamyl in 1864 that Russia began those series of advances towards the East which already in 1869 had awakened the earnest attention of the English Government, and led in that year to the before-mentioned interchange of views between Prince Gortschakoff and the Earl of Clarendon. The author, however, of the "Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War" declares that no question of the advance of Russia in Central Asia was considered during the Emperor Nicholas's famous visit to London, and that it was dealt with in a formal memorandum adressed by Count Nesselrode to the British Government immediately after the return of the Emperor Nicholas to St. Petersburg. His Majesty had aimed at an "eventual understanding" with England in case Turkey should suddenly fall to pieces, and he desired that in addition to this "understanding," there should be an agreement in respect to Central Asia. After laying stress on the noble ideas by which the Emperor Nicholas wished the policy of England and Russia towards Turkey to be animated, the Russian diplomatic historian declares that "as to Central Asia the agreement proposed was founded on principles not less elevated. The understanding was that the khanates of Central Asia should be left as a zone of neutrality interposed between the two empires, in order to preserve them from a dangerous contact." How, then, does it happen that the khanates have one after the other been annexed or placed in dependence by Russia? First, because England put an end to the understanding by making war upon Russia in 1854; secondly, because, after the peace of 1856, she made war upon Persia, and "deprived her definitively of Herat in order to annex it to Afghanistan." Since then all idea of studying the wishes of England in regard to Central Asia have been abandoned. "From that time," says Baron Jomini, "dates the progress accomplished in Central Asia by Russia, which had now recovered her full liberty of action, and which had lost all illusions as to the utility of subordinating her interests to the idea of an impossible solidarity."

WE commented some days ago in these columns upon the remarks made by Mr. Charles Cooper, M. A., before an Edinburgh audience, upon the ungodliness of Englishmen in India. At that time we were rather concerned with demonstrating the inutility and uncharitableness of any such statements, made under circumstances which practically ensured the speaker against immediate contradiction. But setting aside the sectarian aspect of the question, waiving discussion upon the exact signification different classes of right-thinking men might be inclined to attach to the term godliness, it is not altogether uninteresting or, from the most comprehensive view of moral development, unimportant to enquire into the causes which have certainly tended very materially to secularize our moral types in India. Whatever ecclesiastics may say to the contrary, it is a fact which is becoming daily more recognizable, that Englishmen, and to some extent Englishwomen, in India, have ceased to attach that importance to the forms and ceremonies of the established religion which still prevail in England, and in the face of determined and at times brilliant criticism continue to exercise an appreciable influence upon the whole atmosphere of thought and conduct in the mother country. Setting aside the positivist school, with its plausible but incomprehensible doctrines of the glory of human nature and the capacity of a human synthesis to satisfy the moral aspirations of mankind; setting aside the free-lances, such as rationalists, materialists, and atheists, whose teachings after all amount to much the same, and lose all claim to energizing activity from their invariably destructive tendencies, we may still say that an enormous percentage of Englishmen range themselves under the banners of some definite theological sect. The religious instinct is not only vigorous; it is sufficiently vigorous to produce innumerable sects, the members of which are especially animated with the conviction of their own righteousness, and of the necessity for maintaining intact the doctrines they have adopted. In India, on the contrary, almost as large a proportionate percentage are absolutely indifferent to religion in its stricter sense. Separated from the associations of their younger days, constantly occupied with problems of purely secular importance, brought in contact with a vast mass of humanity to whom the Church teachings have been absolutely unknown, it is not strange that they should insensibly acquire enlarged views upon points of doctrine, and lose something of that insularity of mind which is nowhere more forcibly illustrated than in the hereditary acceptance of set forms of worship. The observance of Sunday, one of the cardinal conditions of English Christianity, possesses here but little significance beyond its aspect as a general holiday, especially suitable for mental relaxation. True, churches are filled, and controversial sermons are preached, but usually to an audience very far from being animated with a religious sentiment. Free criticism usually follows every doctrinal expression of an accepted tenet, the result of many conflicting social conditions; above all, the entire separation from earlier influences and familiar surroundings inevitably predispose to independent thought, and independent thought as inevitably tends to scepticism. Free thought and inspired creeds are not compatible. To this extent Mr. Charles Cooper was probably correct in styling his fellow-countrymen in India ungodly. From the standpoint of a missionary zealot or an ecclesiastical bigot a very large proportion of us will undoubtedly appear ungodly. But the time when godliness was dependent upon blind unreasoning obedience to sacerdotal fiats has long since passed by. It is a question foreign to our present purpose to decide how far the old aspect of godliness fell short of, or surpassed, that which now regulates conduct. But the fact that Englishmen in India have emancipated themselves from the trammels of rubric, creed, and infallible teaching to a far greater proportionate degree than the mass of Englishmen at home is, we think, as significant as indisputable. With enlarged experience, wider sympathies, more cosmopolitan intercourse, is there not always a tendency to avoid dogmatism? Any speculations upon the future of religion must necessarily be cautiously advanced; but it is hardly too much to say that under the influence of progress the code of morals considered from a religious point of view, while it has probably lost none of its intrinsic and practical virtue, has become considerably more elastic. It remains yet to be seen to what degree the Church will be able to develop a corresponding elasticity in its teachings.

THE rainfall of Western India during the week has again been widely, but very irregularly, distributed. On Sunday, the 24th of July, the rain on the coast was general, but light, one station only, Ratnagiri, reporting a fall of more than an inch. During the next three days the belt of rainfall gradually narrowed and intensified, the fall having ceased at the stations south of Mangalore, but increased in quantity to the north of that place, for heavy falls of more than 3 inches and 1½ inch were recorded at Ratnagiri and Karwar respectively on Monday, and about 1½ inch at each of the same places on the two following days. The remaining stations had each about half an inch. Throughout the rest of the week the fine weather continued in the south. In the north the rain moderated, most places having falls of about half an inch. Inland, beginning in the south, we see that Mysore, except near the line of the Ghats, was still rainless. At Belgaum the rain continued, but was more moderate in quantity up to the 24th, on which day half an inch fell, followed by 1½ inch on Monday. Since then it has been light. At Satara, also, the fall has been regular, but somewhat less abundant than in the previous week. From Poona rain has been reported daily since the 20th inst. In the eastern districts of the Bombay Presidency it is probable that rain has at last fallen, for at Sholapur, after a dry period of seventeen days, there were showers on the 22nd, 24th, and 25th. In Berar, and in the southern and western portions of the Central Provinces, there was a break lasting for four days, followed by very heavy rain on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, when more than one inch per day fell at Amraoti and Akola, a smaller quantity at Nagpur, and a very heavy fall of no less than 11½ inches in two days at Khandwa. In the northern portion of the latter province the rain was continuous and heavy up to the 22nd, on which date 4½ inches were measured at Jubbulpur. Since that time it has been very light. In Central India also the rain has been general, and was especially heavy on the 25th. In Rajputana there has been moderate rain during the week ending with the 26th. In Guzerat the rain has been somewhat lighter, except in the extreme north at Deesa, where there was a fall of 6 inches on the 26th. In Kathiawar and Kutch, however, a decided break has followed the recent heavy rain. The fall of the barometer, which we mentioned last week as having set in, continued until the 25th, and was accompanied by the heavy and general rainfall above described. The forecast we gave as to the short duration of the partial break of the previous week was thus completely verified. The atmospheric pressure began to increase steadily at most stations on the 26th, and the rainfall simultaneously became generally lighter. On Saturday the barometer reached its maximum height of more than a tenth of an inch above what is usual for this time of the year. So long as it remains much above the average height the rainfall will probably continue to be unusually light in most places, although there is some probability that more rain will fall shortly in the eastern districts of the Bombay Presidency.

THE Conservative opposition to the Irish Land Bill has collapsed. The party, as a whole, refused to vote against the third reading in the House of Commons; and the result of an indiscreet challenge on the part of the extreme Tories was that the Bill left the lower House by a majority of 220 to 14! This means, of course, that virtual opposition to the Bill is over; and, indeed, the House of Lords, we learn, passed the first reading of the Bill with them the same evening at a special meeting held for the purpose at midnight. We shall have to wait for further particulars before we can say whether a peaceful *dénouement*, which a short time ago seemed improbable enough, is to be attributed to the inconsistency or the weakness of the Tory leaders in the House of Lords. But in the meantime it is evident that the victory of the Ministry, to whatever it is to be ascribed, is complete.

WE are afraid that our London correspondent is not member for the Elgin Burghs. The election was to take place on the 20th of last month, and Reuter, we feel sure, would not have denied us the gratification of announcing Mr. Maclean's success if it had come off. It will be found, we fancy, that the Liberals were too united to leave our correspondent a chance.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 29.

WE are this season to have a horticultural show at the time when the picture exhibition is held, and the public will have an opportunity of considering both the works of nature and art. The horticultural show ought to prove a success, as there are many people in Poona who are fond of what Bacon calls the purest of human pleasures. A man who is not familiar with Coquette des Alpes or La Duchesse de Morny or Mdme. Masson is regarded by these worthy persons as an utter barbarian. We are very proud of our roses, damask or red. Unfortunately fashion changeth. The love of roses is fast being supplanted by the love of crotons. Happy and proud is the man who owns a longifolium or a cornatuma, and it is a work of exquisite diplomatic art to gain from him a cutting. Blessed is the man who has a hobby. One pet pursuit, one genuine interest gives a new flavour to existence and adds immeasurably to happiness. The hobby for a garden is one of the most healthy. It involves active employment, and action is the great curative of liver and spleen. The secretary who is fond of roses and works at them will not in cold blood wound a fellow creature by a resolution. All his spleen is spent in slaying the animals who prey on his buds. It is good for a woman to have a hobby for a garden, because it gratifies two of her strongest instincts: the instinct to manage and the instinct to meddle. It is better to interfere with the management of your own garden than the affairs of your neighbour. The old Indian used to have a great hobby for gardens. India was to him a home, and he took pride in planting his grounds with noble trees; for he made himself acquainted with the botany of the land, and "he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." The old Indian loved to plant the fruit trees of the land, and he knew what a landscape garden meant. The modern Indian cannot conceive how a reputed wise man like king Solomon should have written: "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye." Our great modellers of gardens have their magazine of plants in pots to dispose of when they leave the station. They care not to lay out gardens or grounds, or beautiful plantations of fruit trees, but contrive a plan that they must turn to their own profit. They care to do nothing for posterity, on the principle that posterity has done nothing for them. On this account our Poona gardens are not pleasing to the fancy, as we see only an extent of ground covered over with red pots. However, the Horticultural Society of Western India will no doubt teach us how to cultivate on the most scientific manner trees, fruits, and flowers. The society is not yet born, but in a few days its prospectus will be published. I trust it will get the hearty support of the public. It will do much good if it includes within the range of its efforts a scientific pursuit of botany.

Last night we had another pleasant dance at Gunesh Khind. Everyone regretted that our host had to retire after the opening dance, owing to a slight illness. His Excellency has been doing too much during his tour, and a ride of thirty miles before breakfast overtaxed his strength. His Excellency is a powerful man, and after a day's hard official work does his social duties with youthful vigour; but he must not forget that the climate of Poona, pleasant though it be, is not as bracing as that of Scotland. In the matter of balls, dinners, and other social amusements we are inclined to hypocrisy at Poona. We all grumble at them, and we all go to them with undiminished alacrity. I do not know whether a large dinner party can be called an amusement. But a ball ought to be enjoyable to every well-regulated mind. Is it not the place where women try, or may be supposed to try, to be as lovely and as loveable as they may; where resolutions, reports, schoolbills disappear in a brighter atmosphere of general enjoyment? In that atmosphere the care-worn matron hopes "Eligible" will fall a victim at the feet of her daughter. But Mrs. Blast says it is not balls, but the new "Economic Society," which is about to be started, that will promote matrimony. Men will not marry because married life in India is fast gaining enemies. The object of the society will be to try and persuade people to regulate their expenditure by their own tastes, their own sense of what they can afford, and religiously eschew that striving to live grander than their neighbour. In India the man who has the highest pay has the highest rank, and both as a rule are earned by a stern refusal to die. Hence arises the petty emulation which makes people who have not the rank attempt to live as if they had the income. In old days every one fully recognized the fact that life in India was camp life, and there was good, simple, honest hospitality and much good fellowship. At the present time our cooking is a bad imitation of French cooking, and inferior champagne has banished beer. The result is every one grumbles at the torture his neighbour inflicts on him by asking him to dinner. But I must leave preaching to professionals. Mrs. Blast says it was very absurd of the Bishop to preach against scandal. The subject is a very old one.

On the 27th July, 1880, the battle of Maiwand was lost to us by the incompetency of the general who commanded our troops. To-day news reaches us that Ayoub has won a great victory near the same spot over the troops of the Amir, and has captured 18 guns. If this be true the whole of Afghanistan will declare in his favour, and he will be the ruler of the land. The puppet which Lepel Griffin set upon the throne will have a great fall. This is what England has gained by all the treasure and blood spent on the second Afghan war. It would have been wiser to have declared war against Russia when she broke her solemn promise and interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan. The present position is the result of the bragging policy which cried "Peace with honour" when there was no peace. It is hard to decide on which party the greatest blame ought to attach for the present embarrassing situation. The policy of the late Government was not the policy of "the great Commoner," or of Canning, or of Palmerston. It was but a poor imitation. Lord Beaconsfield had some of the spirit of Pitt; but he was linked with a set of men whom in general he despised, and by whom he was in a certain degree mistrusted. England at the present hour needs a minister imbued with the spirit of Imperialism. The word has been sadly abused of late. Imperialism is not the spirit of conquest, but the spirit of pride in an existing Empire. At present we seem to be drifting on lazily, ignorant and careless of the haven to which we are bound, indifferent as to the perils amid which we may wake on the morrow, and only solicitous that nothing should disturb our enjoyment of the moment's sunshine. There will not be much sunshine on the frontier for many a long day. After Ayoub is master of Kandahar, there will be a great deal of work for our troops at Quetta.

However, we have one comfort in our misfortunes. The courage of young England does not grow less. This was amply proved by the Hunt Races to-day. It must have required considerable pluck to race over the ground chosen, which could hardly be called smooth. The course was from a hill near the military prison round a flag on the top of a high hill opposite. Riders were allowed the great privilege of choosing their own line as long as they went round the flag; but it required a very shrewd man to discover many yards of even surface. Sharp rocks and subtle nullahs are the characteristic features of the country. It is no doubt very exciting, but it can hardly be pleasant, to race down a rocky descent strewn with loose stones. The steep descent in the first race, the Deccan Cup, proved fatal to Sir Kenneth, whose owner had a nasty fall. The race was won by Syeed, of turf renown, capitally ridden by Mr. Conran. The Pony Race was gained by a very short neck by Lucifer, ridden straight and hard by his owner, Mr. Kuper. In the Hog Hunters' Purse Outcast, ridden by Captain French, passed the post many, many lengths in advance of the others. This brought to a successful close the first day of the Poona Grand Annual Hunt Races.

The Civilians' Ball is one of the great events of the season, and is generally the most brilliant dance of the gay year. Last year there was no Civilians' Ball, to the deep regret of the fair. This year there is to be one. The stony hearts of the elders have been softened. Mrs. Blast informs me that the Rifle Brigade are also going to give a ball, and that there is to be a fancy ball, at which elderly gentlemen and plain women will be able to conceal their defects by an elaborate display of tinsel.

BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

IN the matter of books about it, India is rapidly getting to be like the Holy Land; a great many people visit it, and most of them think it worth while to print an account of what they saw. Descriptions of the outward voyage, and of the ordinary sights of the country from a tourist's point of view will now fall upon us, though we suppose that in view of the dense ignorance which prevails at home of things Indian, their appearance can hardly be regretted. At any rate, there is no reason to regret that Mr. Arnold* has been led to put his experiences into type. His account of his voyage and other comparatively every-day matters is distinguished by a freshness and a vigorous observation which make what he writes very pleasant and amusing reading, while, when he details his life as a coffee-planter breaking new ground in the unhealthy Anamullies, he leads us into experiences which must be unfamiliar to the great majority of Anglo-Indians. At first we were disposed to find fault when we discovered that of a book professing to be about "the Indian hills," the greater part of the first volume is occupied with an account of the author's journey thither. But it is all so brightly and freshly written that we were only sorry when we came to the end of that part. It is probably a slip of the pen that makes Mr. Arnold say that he got Rs. 22 for a sovereign at Port Said. But it is not worthy of a man who boasts himself the son of the author of the Epic of the Great Renunciation to argue that it is probable that the Singalese came from Siam, and not from India, because they are Buddhists. And before leaving this part of the book, we would draw attention to his suggestion for utilizing the "Twelve Apostles," in the Red Sea, for fish tinning (vol. i., p. 104). The proposal does not sound very feasible, but it may be worth consideration.

His account of his life as a coffee-planter engaged in the formation of an estate out of the jungle is very interesting; his narration brings out very well all the curious processes of clearing and cultivation, the discomforts of the life and its hardships, its monotony of toil in sunshine and rain, the compensations it offers to the lover of nature in grand scenery and beautiful creatures, above all its fearful unhealthiness from malaria; and we must add that it brings out also, by unconscious implication, the author's bright and cheerful spirit, his readiness of hand and thought, and his patience and power of making the best of everything, even of a colleague who took very long holidays and left him all the work. Mr. Arnold has some happy terms of expression, as when he speaks of natives as "doting on disputation," and some of his stories are excellent. It is not often, we may suppose, that a servant who is ill deputes his wife to act for him; let us hope that when it is done it may be with happier results than Mr. Arnold tasted, when he had served up to him instead of a cake of preserved soup, one of brown Windsor soap, boiled up with carrots and plenty of salt and pepper. On an alarm, again, of wild elephants in the middle of the night, he and a friend sleeping in neighbouring bunks "seized upon the same pair of trousers. He monopolised one leg and I the other, and the natural result was that when we tried to get up we came a heavy cropper on the floor, which effectually woke us, and we sat facing each other for some moments, wondering what was the matter. At last we exclaimed together, 'What are you doing with my trousers?'"

A fire which consumed his hut in the middle of the monsoon, combined with incessant fever, eventually drove Mr. Arnold first to the Neilgherries and then home (where, we trust, he has quite recovered his health). But before this final climax he had made a holiday trip to Bombay and Poona, of which he gives us a pleasant account. It gives us more idea of what a planter's life must be to find that in reaction from it Bombay in April seemed delightful to Mr. Arnold, Mahableshwar strawberries seemed worthy of a voyage from home to eat them, and most astonishing thing of all, that ill-managed shed which the G. I. P. disgraces itself by having as a station at Poona seemed the neatest and best station he had ever seen. We would conclude by relieving Mr. Arnold of all apprehension next time he goes up the Bhor Ghat; we believe that now-a-days the catch-sidings and the arrangements connected with them make a repetition of the awful accident of 1865 impossible.

The work† which Colonel Malleson has published as literary executor of the late Colonel Fraser, is no less welcome, not merely because, as the editor claims for it, it is an interesting record of sport, and introduces us also to Sir James Outram, showing in his early days of sporting prowess all the qualities which afterwards brought him more enduring renown, but because it makes us acquainted with a man of sterling, though unrewarded, merit and ability, whom we feel glad, through his book, to make a friend of, and with a state of society and manners in India, and our own part of it, which has now passed away. Educated at Harrow, the great-grandson of a nephew of the Lord Lovat of the 1745, and of an officer of some Indian experience, Thomas Gamble Fraser was in 1823, at the age of sixteen, launched into the world as a cadet of the East India Company, and on landing at Bombay was posted to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers. After being stationed long enough in Bombay to give us a lively idea of barrack life there in those days, when duelling seems to have been the fashionable amusement, the regiment was divided and the first battalion, to which he belonged, was sent to Belgaum and saw service against Kitur and Kolhapore. It would seem that even in those good old days commanding officers did not always secure themselves respect. A colonel whom they all loved was succeeded by an "ignorant bully" of "audacious mendacity," who, when the regiment moved to Poona *en route* for Bombay, coolly deviated from the Quartermaster-General's route, made long or short marches as he pleased, and pouncing upon another regiment also on march, constituted himself a brigadier, and so entered Poona with a command of his own making. Once when after parade his adjutant "respectfully asked him if a certain false movement was for the future to be executed as he had just directed, 'Ha! Ha! Mr. Adjutant, do you take me for a fule! Just find out for yourself!'" was his reply.

Soon after returning to Bombay, Mr. Fraser was appointed by Outram to serve with him as adjutant to the Khandesh Bhil Corps. Then follow several excellent chapters of life and sporting adventure with that great man in Khandesh which will interest every one, and particularly those who have been intimate with the district in later times. After sick furlough to England the author rejoined his regiment at Poona, and presently went with it on the expedition which captured and annexed Aden. Then, after a short spell of commissariat work in Bombay, he got his company, and at the same time became second [illegible] Poona Horse. A notable incide[nt] [illegible] the campaign in the Southern [illegible] when, owing to the incapacity of th[e] [illegible] fort of Hanmant Ghât successfully re[sisted] six thousand men for four months, but fell almost as soon as Outram appeared on the scene. It was Captain Fraser's misfortune to serve under a general who, when he had gallantly discovered the road to the enemy's camp, refused to make use of it, partly because he had not discovered it himself, partly because the tent equipage and supplies—"eyeing as he spoke a dish of peaches on the table"—could not go by it. Finally, the author after holding an appointment in Sind, visiting America during six months' leave, and being transit officer for cavalry in Egypt at the beginning of the Crimean War, retired from the service in 1836, a disappointed and badly treated man. His history does not lead us implicitly to believe those who now-a-days tell us that the Crown is treating its Indian servants as the Company never did; for we find Colonel Fraser, a man of exceptional administrative ability, which he had just evinced in his duties in Egypt, driven from the service into a useless retirement, by the refusal of the Company to grant him a brevet which he fully merited, which the Sovereign and Her Majesty's Government readily granted, and which would have made up to him for his exceptionally bad luck till then, in the way of promotion.

For Colonel Fraser we have no word but of praise. Gladly would we refer more at length to all that is to be found in his book: his concisely put estimates of men and things as he found them in the course of a widely varied experience; his severe censures of our annexation policy and the method of it, which he condemns with the title of "amicable relations;" his opinions of Sir Charles Napier, especially as he was revealed to him in Sind; his amusing anecdotes; his views of military matters. He touches no subject without profit, and throughout the book paints himself unconsciously as what Colonel Malleson describes, a delightful friend and a gallant and capable officer. But with Colonel Malleson we have some bones to pick. In the first place the book has been seen through the press most carelessly. It is disfigured with misprints; "purusal," "Mahader," "apochryphal," "with own wish"—where "his" is omitted—and "a Punah" for "at Punah," are some of these, not to speak of 1810 at p. vi. of the introduction, making Colonel Fraser's great-grandfather two years younger than himself. Secondly, Colonel Malleson here, as in his other books, affects a pedantic accuracy of spelling far beyond that of Dr. Hunter, but not only fails entirely to attain it, but falls into errors of spelling wholly unworthy of, nay incompatible with such pretensions. He seems to know nothing of the words themselves, but to spell them as he fancies they ought to be spelt. Fancy is a dangerous guide in such matters; she makes Colonel Malleson, in this book, write Kánkán for Konkan, Kander for Khanda, Daranguun for Dharangaon, Mamildar for Mamlatdar. Nor does she even give him a consistent system; we find sambre and sambur, Belgaum and Belgum, Satpuri and Satpurah, Bhuranpur and Burhanpur, Mau and Mhow, Kolapur and Kolhapur, Ahubah and Ahuliah: Is there such a place as this last, or is it that Colonel Malleson, who professes to be a guide of the blind in matters Indian has not knowledge enough to recognise the name of the capital of Khandesh.

Differing from these, but perhaps even more profitable, is the volume in which Mr. Cust has put together sketches relating to India, written at different times from 1852 to 1881.* Very miscellaneous are the contents of the book, and a note of deep personal melancholy sounds throughout it; but on all topics the author writes with sound manly sense, and with the authority of one who has got his knowledge by really living among the people as a civilian, and besides made their language, literature, and history his study, and was, thirdly, one of John Lawrence's pupils; while his evident and avowed love of both people and country must give weight to what he says, even when it runs counter to common prejudices and misconceptions. It would be well if there were men of his stamp to enlighten the public in a way which can never be looked for from any mere travellers, or those whose knowledge of India is confined to the cities and other centres of European society. To those, for instance, who are so loud in their championship of oppressed Rajas, we would recommend the chapter on the Indian Raja, a picture which may be overdrawn, but is nearer the truth than, and will be a good correction of that of, the innocent victim of brutal English oppression, which we often have put before us, notoriously by the Prince of Wales' suite.

"He is still the freebooter in thought, still the assassin in heart; jealous of an impalpable substance called his own honour, regardless of that of others; grossly ignorant, grovellingly superstitious, his mind is the only one thing grosser than his gross and disgusting body; without manners or power of conversation, without ideas or facilities of speech; selfish, cruel, fickle, and cowardly; grasping at anything belonging to another, tenacious of even a dry stick belonging to himself; unconscious of good works, incapable of good or wise thoughts; a mass of unappreciating claims and of arrogant and antiquated ideas." (p.p. 92-93.)

"This is the class of chieftains whom we uphold with our bayonets, worse than the most degraded nobility of the Middle Ages in Italy, more exacting in their indefeasible rights, more selfish, and more cruel than the petty Dukelings of mediatised Germany. These are the protégés of independent members in the British Commons, whom philanthropists in England would wish to uphold, treating the governing of men as an hereditary right, and a kingdom as private property, and not as a high office and an onerous duty." (p. 96.)

The book opens with a striking sketch of the worship of a Christian native congregation. We desire to note in it a needed protest against the introduction of Western custom in making the men uncover their heads as well as feet in church, a practise, he says not "that of Oriental churches elsewhere, and manifestly inconvenient, and as such to be avoided." Then follow a number of sketches of scenes of European life in India, of Europeans in contact with natives, and the feelings of either party, and of purely native life. All are interesting, the more personal of them are deeply affecting. Where all is good it is hard to select, but we choose the following as fair samples of his matter and manner:—

"In the course of the first year I traversed in every direction the regions under my control, dwelling among the people, studying their feelings and habits. The tent had become my home, and the horse my only means of transport. Simple was the repast, light were the slumbers, unbroken the health in those days, when the earliest morn found me in the saddle. How familiar I became with the sun in his downsettings and uprisings! At starting Cynthia was my guide, and in treading the plain I looked with familiar pleasure at Orion, or counted the stars of the sinking Pleiades, till at length the East reddens, the chorus of birds announce that a great event is almost to happen, and glorious Phœbus looks me steadily in the face. On the journey he is lost again, for I dare not look upwards, until older, wiser, broader grown, he sinks into the river, with the golden shadow of his last smile playing through the green foliage with beauty inexpressible." (p.p. 101-2.)

"Hardly my tents are pitched, but I am to lodge in the house of the exulting yoeman. There, as the night draws on, a cheerful party are gathered round the wood fire, and the hours are wiled away with tales of the local Fairy, the legends of the place, history woven with fiction. What do they know of or care for the last new invention, or for the latest news from China or Peshawar? Public events pass over them unheeded. Civilisation in its railroad pace has left them untouched, but every word which drops from my lips is greedily swallowed in. Strange questions circulate at that fireside concerning England and Queen Victoria. They descant on their troubles under their former rulers, and end exultingly, that all their woes are now over. Does not my heart misgive me? May it not come to pass that the neglect of European rulers, the venality of native officials, and the Procrustes-like rigidity, of regulations will break up this family, and pull down this roof tree! Who would wish to disturb these quiet circles of domestic peace, where Patriarchal life has been caught alive?" (p. 107)

We note some other good things at random. He characterises well the Indian cemetery "choked with tasteless and unwieldy memorials of the forgotten dead," and the miserable scene which too often follows "death in India."

"All came to have a share in the spoil. I heard the half suppressed joke, the giddy laugh, as his favourite horse was sold at the outcry; the dogs which had been fondly caressed by him and fed from his hands passed away to strangers. I dare not call to them, poor hounds! for they know my voice too well. (p. 25.)

He also notes the difference between Hindus celebrating the national festival of Ramá, and Mussulmans the deaths of two strange Arabian youths; the way in which the P. and O. treat us, "for six weeks degraded from the position of a man to that of a passenger." (We who write feel bound, in mere gratitude, to say,—let those who want to be treated as men try the Rubattino.)

The next section is historical and akin to the *Oriental and Linguistic Essays* already published by our author, though put here probably for their more popular character. It winds up with a noble sketch of Lord Lawrence, "the Great Proconsul," who "rose to ennoble the last years of the East India Company as if to prove that the system of nomination by patronage could sometimes, by a happy chance, produce a *man*, as a set-off to the succession of hereditary dullards, by whom India has been oppressed." The "master workman who went to the bottom of everything, and that bottom the best interests of the people. There were no platitudes to disguise ignorance; there was no veneer of official phraseology to hide the absence of fixed principles; tolerant of contradiction, he was fertile in argument, and convincing in his own simple eloquence, but ready in council to admit the cogency of the views of his antagonists; but when it came to orders, there must be obedience." "His hard speech and soft heart" were preferred by the people to the "soft speech and hard heart of some of his fellow labourers."

Then come in succession a paliative account of Indian caste, which those who speak hastily of it will do well to read, accounts of the nationalities and religions† of India, based on the latest information, and, winding up the work, a sympathetic narration of the lot of Indian women.

* *On the Indian Hills, or Coffee-planting in Southern India*; by Edwin Lester Arnold (Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington.)

† *Records of Sport and Military Life in Western India*; by the late Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Fraser, with an introduction by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. (W.H. Allen and Co.)

* *Pictures of Indian Life*; by Robert Needham [illegible] late of H. M.'s Indian Civil Service. (Trubner & [illegible]

† We must correct Mr. Cust on [illegible] laity are little to be distinguished [illegible] Jangams, whom he makes the [illegible] priests of it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

AYO[redacted]HAN'S VICTORY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

There is no news from Kandahar to-day. The account of the battle given by a Sirdar who was present seems to show that it was lost solely by bad generalship. He reports that only six guns and one regiment out of four were brought into action. Ghulam Haidar in column of regiments received Ayoub's attack in line. Ayoub had collected only four or five hundred horse, and as many ill-armed foot among the Duranis. All the Zamindawar chiefs and their sowars remained faithful to the Amir to the last.

ARRIVAL AT PESHAWUR OF THE AMIR'S ENVOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

General Mir Ahmed Khan, who came before as Envoy from Amir Abdul Rahman, arrived at Peshawur this morning from Jumrood with a small escort of cavalry. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in honour of his arrival. He made the journey from Kabul in six days.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The *Englishman* has authority for stating that the Viceroy has decided that Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office is to be extended for the period during which he acted on the Army Commission.

AFFAIRS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 31.

According to the official report issued yesterday, the absence of rain in the Bangalore district is a source of discouragement and fear to the cultivating classes. The recently sown dry crop seeds have sprouted in parts, but are beginning to wither for want of rain. Prices have risen in Kolar. Standing crops are assuming a worse aspect day by day, and if the rains hold off for a week will be irrecoverably lost. The prospects are gloomy, and prices have risen in Tumkur; no seeds sown except under wells. In the Koratagere taluq prospects are doubtful. In Mysore the standing crops are withering; some past recovery. Prospects are growing worse, the drizzling rain having ceased. No crops have been sown, and pasture is failing and prices are rising in Hassan. The dry crops in the Maiden taluqs are withering. The want of water both for people and cattle is much felt in many villages of the Channaraypatna taluq. In Shimoga the paddy seedlings are in need of rain and are attacked by insects. In Sorab, Shikarpur, and Honnalli ploughing and sowing of dry crops is retarded for want of rain. At Channagiri forage is becoming scarce. In Kadur the prospects are indifferent, and scarcity of water is felt in Maiden portion. The prices are rising in Chitaldroog, and the standing crops are fading. In some parts no seeds are sown. The prospects are uncertain in Coorg also; and everything is equally unsatisfactory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The *Times*, in discussing Ayoub's success, expresses satisfaction that neither England nor India is directly interested in the struggle now going on in Afghanistan.

The *Daily News* says that Ayoub's victory cannot affect the policy of the Government, and that the Viceroy need only wait and let Afghan politics develop themselves.

The Conservative papers express indignation at the result of the policy of the Government in respect to Afghanistan.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The hitch in the negotiations at Pretoria has been removed, and a settlement is shortly expected.

England is to retain the right of passage for her troops through the Transvaal, and will control the foreign relations of the Boers. The duties of the British Resident in the Transvaal will be the same as those of a Consul-General.

Failing the ratification of the Convention by the Volksraads in three months, the Sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen will be revived.

Obituary:—General Sir E. W. F. Walker, K.C.B.

THE BRITISH FORCE AT QUETTA.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the Commons, said General Hume had been ordered to concentrate his forces at Quetta, but his Lordship could not say whether the evacuation of Sibi and the Pishin valley would thereby be involved.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Mr. Grant-Duff, the new Governor of Madras, will start for India on the 5th October.

LATEST CAPE NEWS.

Latest advices from the Cape state that Mr. Hudson (Colonial Secretary) has been appointed British Resident in the Transvaal.

Sememela, the claimant for the chieftainship of the Umlandelas in Zululand, has collected 3,000 partisans. Mr. John Dunn, who has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, is awaiting England's permission to attack them.

FINAL PASSING OF THE LAND BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the House of Commons last night the Irish Land Bill was brought up for a third reading, when the extreme Tories challenged a division, with the result that the Bill was finally passed with enthusiasm by 220 against 14 votes.

FIRST READING IN THE LORDS.

A special sitting of the House of Lords was held at 11 p.m., when the Bill was read a first time.

MR. GRANT-DUFF'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Captain Awdry, R. E., has been appointed Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras.

RECEPTION OF THE KURDISH CHIEF BY THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

Obeidullah Khan, the Kurdish Chief, has arrived here, and has been cordially received by the Sultan.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 30.

President Garfield is now able to eat solids, and his recovery is assured.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Daphne, Captain G. Domich, from Trieste, left here for Bombay yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 30, 4-5 P. M.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, JULY 29.

At 10 p.m. .. 79·7 Farht.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

„ 6 a.m. .. 79·3
„ 10 a.m. .. 80·9
„ 2 p.m. .. 84·6
„ 4 p.m. .. 83·2

SATURDAY, NIGHT, JULY 30.

At 10 p.m. .. 80·0

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

At 6 a.m. .. 79·7 Farht.
„ 10 a.m. .. 82·6
„ 2 p.m. .. 83·1
„ 4 p.m. .. 82·6

GENERAL SIR EDWARD WALTER FORESTER WALKER, K.C.B., whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of the late General F. Walker. He entered the Guards in 1827. He commanded the Scots Fusiliers during the Crimean War, was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded on several occasions divisions engaged before Sebastopol. General Walker was in command in Scotland 1861—66, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal West Kent Regiment (formerly 50th Foot) in 1871. He had the Turkish and Sardinian medals and the orders of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1855 and a K.C.B. in 1871.

INFORMATION has been received that the prohibition on the export of food grains from the Velayat of Baghdad, which was necessitated by the dearness of provisions in Irak, has recently been removed.

THE *Pioneer* states that unless Ayoub makes any demonstration against our outposts, or foments disturbances amongst the local tribes, it is unlikely that reinforcements will be sent to Quetta. General Hume is taking all due precautions in the way of strengthening our advanced posts, and it is believed that Government will adhere to its policy and allow affairs to take their course in Afghanistan.

AMONG the Sirdars who lately visited Kabul, on the understanding that their liberty should be respected, are Musa Jan and Sultan Jan, brothers of Afzul Khan, Kohistani. The Lahore paper states that the Amir has imprisoned them, and the Kohistani people are angry. Some of their leading men have requested the Amir to liberate them. He has refused.

A TELEGRAM to the Allahabad paper from Quetta, dated July 28, states:—"News has arrived that on the evening of the 24th Ayoub suddenly broke up his camp at Karez-i-Sufed, where he was facing the Amir's army, and marched to the south of Girishk. The Amir's troops followed in the morning, as soon as they became aware of what had happened; but on reaching Girishk could find no trace of the enemy. It is believed that Ayoub has crossed the Helmund and is marching on Kandahar, having thus by a rapid flank movement succeeded in getting the start of the Amir's troops. Sirdar Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, a son of Cohindil Khan, has joined Ayoub from Meshed, another addition to Ayoub's strength in influential Sirdars. He has offered his services to the Amir's officers as a mediator, but this is probably merely a blind. Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, Kandahari, with Abdulla Khan, Taimali, and Ismail Khan, Maimani, have recently been sent from Kandahar to Girishk with 250 sowars to join the Amir's forces. Habibullah Khan, Mahomedzai, a nephew of the Sartip, and Kalandar Khan, Popalzai, two influential men of Tirin, have fled from Kandahar with their followers."

OWING to the great scarcity of water at Jamrud, the cavalry stationed there, some fifty sowars in number, are about to be moved to Peshawur or Fort Hari Singh.

THE *Englishman* hears from Cachar of rumours of an insurrection in Manipur. No details. There is no Political Agent at Manipur.

THE statement of account of the Sind Patriotic Fund shows subscriptions to the total amount of Rs. 16,244. Of this amount Rs. 2,376 were paid to the 66th Regiment and Rs. 450 to E-B battery R.A., and Rs. 13,300 were made over to the Bombay fund.

IT has been decided that the station hospital is to take the place of the present regimental hospital system, in the Bengal Presidency.

THE Acting Secretary in the Legislative Department, in reply to an inquiry from the Indian Tea Association as to when the Assam Emigration Bill was likely to be brought into force, has intimated that it will probably be found inexpedient to pass it into law until the Council meets at Calcutta.

A FEW days ago the head munshi of Major Conolly, political officer in the Khyber, was arrested for having in his possession a set of coining instruments, which there are good grounds for believing he had been making use of.

THE heavy rain which has fallen in the Bheel districts seems to have had the effect, anticipated by local officers, of diverting the attention of the wild ryots to their fields; and no further cases of lawlessness have been reported. Major Probyn will, however, carry out his mission by meeting as many of the headmen of the *pals* as possible, and making inquiry into the various causes of complaint put forward.

WITH regard to the clause of the Government's answer to the Vaishnaw memorial, that when the proceedings of the Kattiawar Court come up on appeal before the Government of Bombay, they will receive early and careful consideration, the *Pioneer* says:—"This saving clause, if it means anything, can obviously only relate to a possible modification of the sentence, as in the case of the Kolhapur prisoners; for it is not conceivable that at this stage, when the Maharaj has been sentenced and committed to prison, the Government should intend to re-open the question whether he was amenable in the first place to British jurisdiction."

CAPTAIN HEAVYSIDE, in his report on survey operations in Khandeish and the Bombay Native States, describes two remarkable hills in the Mangya Tungya range, which separates Khandeish from Nassick. These hills, which are about three-quarters of a mile apart, rise 2,500 feet above the valley. Their summits are huge basaltic columns each 200 feet high, and Captain Heavyside says "it is difficult to imagine anything in nature more typical of the monolith rising from a pyramidal base, with which architects have made us familiar: but here the scale is colossal, and so much the more magnificently grand." Round the base of the western summit a terrace runs, partly the work of nature and partly artifical. On the north side the terrace is some ten or twelve feet wide, and here there are five temples "built in the shadow of the rock," and also three cave temples much older than the others. The cave temples were probably begun by Buddhists, but have been finished and taken over by the Mahrattas. The face of the rock above the terrace is studded with figures of gods and goddesses.

EFFORTS are being made by the Peshawar authorities to discover the hiding-place of the raiders who made such a daring attack upon the picquet on the Jamrud Road. As the ringleader is notorious enough on the frontier, there should not be much trouble in tracing him; but the strong clannishness for which the Afridis are notorious will probably prevent any notice being taken of a demand for his surrender. The Allahabad paper suggests that "the system of night surprises, which Sir Louis Cavagnari carried out so well," might be again revived with advantage. "It will be remembered that in the case of Sapri the Guides made a forced night march, surrounded the village, seized the particular tribesman they wanted, and were well back on the road to the frontier before the district could be roused. The effect of these sudden incursions into the hills is unquestionably great; but the soldiers told off for such duty need a skilful and bold officer at their head; otherwise disastrous failure may follow. The frontier has been exceedingly peaceful since the close of the war, but the tribes will soon revert to their old habits of raiding; and measures should be promptly taken to check such offences at the outset."

AFTER a lengthened interval of over seven months, a fresh number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" has been brought out. The number contains papers on the following subjects:—I.—Tactics in the Afghan campaign, 3rd division, N. A. F. F.; by Lieutenant M. Martin, R. E. II.—Notes on the operations in the Kurrum Valley, 1878-79, by Lieutenant M. Martin, R. E. III.—A sketch of the Egyptian army: translated from a German military periodical; by Captain R. Elias, 29th Regiment. IV.—Infantry Battle Tactics: by Colonel Von Schlichting, chief of the staff of the Guard Corps: translated by Captain E. Gunter, 59th Regiment. V.—A new Afghan question: or "Are the Afghans Israelites?" being the text of two lectures delivered at the United Service Institution of India, Simla, September, 1880: by H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab. VI—A new model for a transport cart for ponies and mules, and notes on transport arrangements: by Captain G. Gaisford, commanding Khyber Levies.

A CASE not unlike the Kolhapur conspiracy, half dacoity, half insurrection, was recently disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon. The prisoners, of whom there were only two, were proved by spies and informers to have concerted to bring about a rising at a Burmese festival in March last. Their plan was to simulate a street quarrel, arms were to be seized from a neighbouring thanna, the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent were to be cut down; the Shans would flock to join them on the first news of the conspiracy; and the British be speedily ousted from Prome and the parts adjacent. The threatened Deputy Commissioner, before whom the case came in the first instance, viewed it as a dacoity, and sentenced the prisoners accordingly to seven years' transportation. But having come up on appeal before the Judicial Commissioner, the conviction has been quashed primarily on the ground that the crime was "conspiracy to levy war," and, as such, beyond the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner adds that if the view taken by the lower court of the evidence is sound, the sentences are by no means adequate.

ON the subject of the apprehensions of scarcity in Mysore the *Pioneer* remarks:—Some discouragement and anxiety must be felt for Mysore, by reason of the long drought. The western or hilly talooks of the province have had good rain. The eastern or plain talooks have had little or none. In places where early crops have been sown, these are either very poor or have failed for want of rain. The staple crop of the province is *ragi*; when that is secure, the people do not care much for anything else. About a fortnight still remains, however, and if good rain should fall within that time, there will still be a fair *ragi* crop, and the people will pull through, especially if late rains give a good gram (*koolti*) crop. If rain should not fall now, and there should be no *ragi* crop, then a few months hence the people will be unable to meet the Government demands; food will become dearer; and the State may have to furnish work. At present the price of *ragi* is not very high, being at from 25 to 35 measures the rupee in various parts. There is plenty of *ragi* in the country; and the best authorities are not without hope that there may yet be good rain. The Local Government has taken precautions, and is already preparing work in case it may be wanted. Railway extension will provide the best famine labour. It is satisfactory to know that things have been going on very well, as regards the administration, since the rendition. The Minister and the Council are working well; and they command general respect. The young Maharaja gives great promise of being a successful ruler. He attends to business, is prudent and shrewd, and very popular with Europeans and natives.

THE Ameer has certainly been aided in the most thorough way by the British Government, the semi-official organ states, not merely in the matter of money and munitions of war, but as regards all available information concerning his rival's movements. The course of events at Herat has for months past been carefully watched by trusted agents, who reported direct to Meshed, whence the news was telegraphed to Teheran and thence to India. No unnecessary delay occurred when once a report was in the hands of the Indian authorities; and special messengers from Peshawur hurried to Kabul with letters containing Herat news only a few days old. By no other means could Abdul Rahman have hoped to know what Ayoub was doing, and it seems all the more strange that he did not take advantage of the pause made by his rival, *pour sauter mieux*, to march upon Herat from Turkestan. There may have been good reasons for his own unwillingness to leave Kabul, but with a trusted and able Governor like Ishak Khan at Balkh, we cannot understand his failure to seize the opportunity of attacking Ayoub instead of waiting for the latter's advance. Abdul Rahman may indeed have comforted himself with the idea that the Herat faction was too weak to carry the war into the Kandahar province; but the Maiwand affair should have taught him differently. Ayoub could always wait comfortably at Herat until his preparations were complete; as, in the case of the city itself being attacked—say, by Ishak Khan—he had an asylum within a few hours' ride, the Persian frontier being easy of access.

"IT seems the fate of Allahabad" the local paper remarks, "to be adorned with architectural monstrosities. The latest additions are huge V shaped walls of red brick, which are being built at the angles formed by roads that meet and intersect. These buildings look like fragments of fortresses, and will be mistaken by the next generation for the Cyclopean architecture of a larger race of men who once ruled Allahabad. Our local authorities in days to come will be famous:

'Great were their deeds, their passions, and their sports;
With clay and stone
They piled on strath and shore those mystic forts
Not yet o'erthrown.'

And yet these wonderful buildings are nothing more than the Municipality's latest idea of sign-posts. In huge letters, graven in the stone, the name of a road looms on the amazed wayfarer—*monumental, obelisal, catapulteur? comme dit le prince de Chypre.* Two of these sign-posts joined together, roofed and pierced for windows and doors, would make a [illegible]-house."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	44 33	46 11	41 80	45 72
29 Friday	0 57	..	..	..
30 Saturday	0 11	0 55	0 47	0 13
31 Sunday	..	0 7	0 3	0 2
Total	45 4	46 73	42 30	45 87
July 31, 1880	39 88	41 96	35 30	39 21

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(31st July, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·604	83·0	WSW	21	0.02
Surat	·766	82·6	SW	15	0·12
Bombay	·833	82·6	W	23	0·07
Ratnagiri	·869	83·8	W fresh		0·30
Karwar	·905	81·6	W fresh		0·18
Mangalore	·939	81·9	SSW	2	0·46
Calicut	not received.				
Cochin	·960	82·5	NNW	2	0·06
Masulipatam	·757	90·0	W		0·01
Madras	·861	84·5	WSW	8	0·76
Negapatam	·860	90·0	SW	8	0·00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th July, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·886
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·1
General Direction of Wind	SW, WSW, SW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	435
Fall of Rain*	0·57
Total fall during month	29·21
„ „ year	44·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0.07

* From midnight to midnight.

INDIAN TEA TRADE WITH KABUL AND CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

FROM a report on the Peshawur tea trade with Kabul and Central Asian countries, it appears that from October, 1880, to January, 1881, 2,144 maunds of Indian tea and 7,940 maunds of China tea were exported from Peshawar. These figures include the whole of the tea exported over the frontier in the direction of Kabul and Bokhara.

It has been ascertained that by far the greater proportion of the tea exported from Peshawar is consumed in Bokhara.

From October, 1880, to January, 1881, Peshawar merchants have sent to Bokhara 3,288 maunds of green China tea, 2,009 maunds of black China tea, 602 maunds of green Almora tea, 198 maunds of chara Almora tea, 262 maunds of putta Almora tea, 13½ maunds of black Almora tea, 524 maunds of green Dera Doon tea, 118 maunds of putta Dera Doon tea, and 30 maunds of green Kangra tea.

In Bokhara Proper green China tea is in great demand. China Lonka is of three qualities.

No. 1 is bought in Peshawar at Rs. 119 per maund.
is sold in Bokhara at „ 147 per do.
No. 2 is bought in Peshawar at „ 112 per do.
is sold in Bokhara at „ 145 per do.
No. 3 is bought in Peshawar at „ 108-8 per do.
is sold in Bokhara at „ 130-8 per do.

There is a class of China tea known as "Kazaz," which has been from time to time imported to Bokhara from Russia. Persons who have long resided in Bokhara say that this tea is bought in Russia at 40 per maund and is sold in Bokhara at Rs. 76 per maund. The road is now closed to this trade; but these figures show how far Russian merchants can compete with the Indian trade.

Black China tea is not drunk to any great extent in Bokhara, but finds a market in Khokand. It sells in Peshawar at 6 as. per lb. Bokhara is the Central mart. The Indian teas are exported thither, but for the most part are at once bought up by merchants from Samarkand, Tashkend, Khokand, and other outlying places, and are consumed in those countries.

Of Indian teas, Lonka from Almora, Dera Doon, and Kangra sells at Rs. 77 per maund; from the trade returns it appears that the price per maund in Peshawar is 60.

The merchants in Peshawar are of opinion that there is an increasing demand for Indian green teas. Some Indian black tea was sent by one merchant as an experiment to Bokhara, but the tea did not meet with approval; this may be due to the fact that the Indian black tea was of the 2nd and 3rd quality, the heavy price of the 1st quality rendering its export unprofitable.

The average journey to Bokhara takes from three to four months. Merchants bound for Bokhara do not seek for a market on the road; it entails trouble to unpack their goods. They start with the fixed intention of bringing back Bokhara silks and gold, and are sure of a certain profit.

The route from Kabul runs by Bamian, Saighan, Doaba, Heibak, Hasrat Sultan, Khulm, Balkh, Kilef-fort, Karshi, to Bokhara.

The market in Bokhara is most uncertain, and there is a singular want of concert among the exporting merchants. The market is frequently overstocked, and the smaller men come back with heavy losses. At the present time out of eleven merchants who have traded to Bokhara with teas, seven declare that they can no longer trade with profit,—that it is all a matter of luck.

The daily consumption of teas in Bokhara including the outlying countries is said to be 80 maunds; in Kabul 6 maunds, in Jelalabad 2 maunds, in Peshawar 5 maunds. From this it will be seen that the consumption of tea in Kabul is insignificant as compared to that of Bokhara, and all merchants connected with tea agree in saying that Kabul will never afford a large market for the sale of teas.

From the books of Peshawar merchants, it appears that from October, 1880, to January, 1881, 82 maunds of green China tea and 36 maunds of black China tea have been sent to Kabul, and 26 maunds of green Almora tea, 151 maunds of green Dera Doon tea 7 maunds putta Dera Doon tea, and 30 maunds green Kangra tea. The greater part of the tea consumed in Kabul is exported thither by Kabul merchants.

China Lonka of the first quality is by far the most popular of teas as it is the most expensive, and all classes in Bokhara will stint themselves in many of the necessaries of life to indulge in this luxury. A saying has almost passed into a proverb in Bokhara, that "a man drinks tea or dies," and it is clear that Bokhara and the neighbouring countries will always be a great and increasing market for teas.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA ON THE RESULTS OF THE GOA TREATY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

GENTLEMEN and members of the "Junta Geral da Provincia."—In compliance with the law I have come this day to inaugurate the labours of this Junta, and lay before you my report respecting the most notable measures adopted by the Government during the past year. I must, however, be allowed at once to offer you my congratulations at seeing you once more in this place, having your minds at rest, and free from the apprehensions which you felt last year, with reference to the effects of the working of the Treaty of the 26th of December, 1878. Fortunately for all, the experience of one year has certainly firmly convinced you that the new order of things has been productive of advantages to the population in general and, more especially, to the poorer classes. Last year the whole of the population of the Dependency (Estado) without exception, possessed, as it were, by an inexplicable panic, infallibly expected, I know not on what grounds, that the effect, the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty would be to bring about an increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life, and then famine and misery. It was announced that the public squares and streets would be filled with individuals, with livid faces and nearly lifeless, whose scanty means would not be sufficient to enable them to obtain the first and most urgent necessaries of life. All this was stated, written, and published without any previous enquiry into the facts of the case, without due consideration, without judgment. Now, more than a year has elapsed since this Treaty, so little understood, has come into operation, and do you wish to know what has been its real economical influence upon the country, as evinced by the incontrovertible truths of figures? Do you wish to know what is the extent of misery, under which the people of this Dependency are suffering after the Treaty has come into force? What is the actual cost of the first necessaries of life as compared with that cost at the corresponding periods which preceded the 15th of January, 1880? Go to the office of the Secretary General, or ask the Department to send you copies of the replies given by all the "Maires" (Administradores) of the different districts, "Concellios," and by the Presidents of the several municipalities to a certain number of queries which I thought proper to put to them. By means of these documents you will be able to appreciate the truth; you will thereby see that in India there is neither misery nor famine. You will see that in the course of last year the cost of the principal articles of food has decreased on some to the extent of 25 per cent, on others 30 per cent., and on tobacco 50 per cent. This decrease on the cost of some of the first necessaries of life is ascribed by some authorities to the abundant harvests beyond the Ghats. I do not wish to gainsay that opinion entirely, as it is somewhat reasonable; but to ascribe the decrease in price noted on almost every article to the fact that there have been abundant harvests in British India is absurd; this is a proof of a prejudiced mind; this is deceiving those whom it is the principal duty of the authorities to enlighten; this is to be a bad citizen, and a still worse official; this is an adulteration of economical facts, which ought always to be weighed calmly and judiciously. To refuse to acknowledge that the entire abolition of the customs duties, the full liberty of transit without any delays or trammels or fiscal vexations of any kind is the cause of the diminished cost of imports, is a proof either of the most determined bad faith, or else of a state of ignorance which is still more worthy of compassion. It is a fact, that this year there has been a remarkble fall in the price of cocoa which, unfortunately, constitutes the principal article of exportation from this Dependency; but this depreciation was and is solely due to the fact that the various kinds of oil had been fully supplied at a very moderate rate to the whole of the markets of British India; consequently this occurrence cannot be attributed to the operation of the Treaty. On the contrary, had this taken place in past times, it might perhaps have given rise to a very serious crisis. At present the decreased price of that article only affects, to a certain extent, the well-to-do farmer, but it is advantageous to the people who get their "bate" and "cocoa" cheap, and the want of work on the part of private individuals is made good by the great development given everywhere to public works. The actual cost of salt, which, however, I do not consider to be exaggerated, is nevertheless higher than it was formerly. The cheapness, however, of tobacco, of which there is a general use, which has also become indispensable among all classes now-a-days, fully compensates by itself the higher price of salt. Native liquors, which are also very largely consumed, maintain the same prices as formerly, "jagra" excepted, the price of which is one tanga per lb. higher. As you are aware, the whole of the income derived from taxes, imports, fines (and seizures) on sura, on all spirits and inebriating drugs, forms part of the revenue called abkarry; consequently this is no source of revenue, and it was not established by the Treaty of the 26th December, 1878. The taxes on spirits and on sura were already in existence. The new feature in the matter, brought about by the Treaty, was the mode of levying those taxes, imports, and fines, and of recovering the revenue derived therefrom. If we examine the customs statistics (which are also at your disposal), we shall find certain notable and important facts which are striking to those who devote themselves to the investigation of economical facts. In 1880, the first year of the Treaty, we find an increased importation of 77,201 cwts. of rice, of the value of Rs. 1,65,580 over that of the preceding year. In cotton stuffs there is an increased importation of the value of Rs. 1,30,389. In china and porcelain there is an increase of Rs. 55,900, in sugar Rs. 46,380, in woollen stuffs Rs. 27,015 in pulse Rs. 17,700. In wine, in spite of certain restrictive measures and delays in clearing, there was an increase of Rs. 15,724, in petroleum an increase of Rs. 14,332, and in medicinal drugs Rs. 11,929. From the statistics you will be able to see that there was an increased importation of many other articles, although the several results may not be so remarkable. To these very important figures must be added the large importation which has unquestionably taken place through the land frontier of Goa, which must have increased very considerably in consequence of the total suppression of all the fiscal ports and petty custom-houses there. No figures can, however, be furnished by the custom-house in support of this assertion. With respect to Damas we see that there was an increased importation of butter from India of Rs. 2,226, of spirits Rs. 1,811, of cotton goods Rs. 1,263, of building materials Rs. 876. In the Diu Custom House the analogous tables likewise present favourable results with reference to some articles. Thus cotton goods show an excess of Rs. 6,322 or 52,651 yards; oil of gergelim (seasamum) Rs. 3,893; articles for colouring, Rs. 1,317; ivory, Rs. 1,380; petroleum, Rs. 1,145; sugar, Rs. 2,111; tobacco Rs. 2,198. That is as regards importation. Now, as regards exportation, there is also an excess in some articles as compared with last year, especially in the exportation of teak and other kinds of timber from Damas, which shows an increase of Rs. 55,292. The exportation from Diu also exhibits a very favourable result for the first year of the Treaty. Special mention must be made of dried fish, but not salted, on which there is an increase of Rs. 72,189 as compared with the preceding year. On stuffs there was an increase of Rs. 33,171. These are the results, therefore, of the execution of the Treaty as based on statistical information. A larger importation was made of articles of food and of others, which is a sign of greater comfort being enjoyed, of greater facility in acquiring the said articles, and of the possession of larger means for purchasing them, in a word, of greater activity and life. The increase of exportation is likewise a proof of commercial activity. If we examine the statistics of the Salt Commission, we shall see that the prophecies of pessimists as to the small quantity of salt accorded by the treaty per head of the population were also groundless and exceedingly exaggerated. At least, gentlemen, we are not yet in a position to assert that the 14 lbs. is too little, inasmuch as the consumption of salt during the first year only attained the small quantity of 7·87, or nearly 8 lbs. per head. You see, therefore, that the consumption was far below the 14 lbs. granted by the Treaty. On comparing the customs receipts, which amounted in the year which preceded the treaty to Rs. 2,49,018, with the sum of Rs. 45,640 (including the so-called quay dues) received under the head of customs during the year ended the 14th January, 1881, one sees the important amount of indirect taxation which ceased to flow into the public exchequer. No less a difference than Rs. 2,03,378 reverted directly and immediately in favour of the consumer. This was, therefore, the enormous charge imposed by the Treaty upon the inhabitants of Portuguese India. It is therefore now, and only now, that the real effects of the execution of the Treaty can be fairly and truly appreciated, and that one can see how very uncalled for and inopportune were the many and oft-repeated clamours of those who, instead of guiding public opinion, only led it astray.

The report then goes on to give a detailed account of the manner in which the general provisions of the Treaty have been carried out, specially noticing the benefits that have been conferred by the extradition and monetary conventions. It concludes the portion having reference to the treaty as follows:—

After a year has elapsed, during which our relations both with the Governor-General of India and with the Presidency of Bombay, have been most frequent, it is highly gratifying to me to record in this place that the relations in question have been carried on in the most friendly and courteous manner, and that I have always received from those two exalted officials the most cordial assistance in carrying out the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, as well as the most flattering proofs of consideration and friendship. On my part I have strenuously endeavoured to act in such a manner as to correspond to those proofs of friendship, and I feel convinced that without in any way neglecting the interests of the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty, I have succeeded in combining them with the strict and loyal execution of the conditions and clauses of a Treaty agreed to and concluded between the Governments of His Most Faithful Majesty and of Her Majesty the Queen of England, Empress of India.

BOGUS RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the complaints that have lately been made on this subject, may I ask what is the use of making so much howl about it if, as "Korbite" says, "such titles are not of the slightest value as a means of social recognition or advancement?" Why not allow the poor fellows who have earned rank as "collectors, inspectors of ghee," &c., to enjoy it if it is so looked down on, that some soldiers on retiring from the Army prefer to sink their military titles? I imagine to some few men in the Army, Militia, and reserve forces rank is an assistance in obtaining social recognition, just as the fact of belonging to the Indian Civil Service enables some men to enter a society their parents never saw but at a distance.

M. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on Saturday:—Java (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on Saturday:—Exporter, to Havre; Algitha (s), Liverpool; Shahzada (s), Coast and Calcutta; Khalif (s), Port Said. Yesterday:—Henry Balckow (s), to Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brindisi left the dock on Saturday.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Waters was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. BRINDISI.—Mr. George E. Bridge, the third officer of the P. and O. steamship Brindisi, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a small tin cash-box, containing a silver watch and chain, a set of shirt studs, and sundry photographs, of the collective value of Rs. 47.

THEFT AT NEW BENGALPOORA.—Mahomed Esau, residing at New Bengalpoora, reported to the police on Friday last that, during his absence from Bombay for about nine days, some person entered his premises and stole sundry gold and silver ornaments, a piece of silk, and a quantity of gold lace of the value of Rs. 87.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Khetwady, on view of the body of Veerbaijee, a Parsee woman, aged 73 years, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 20th ultimo, by her clothes having accidentally caught fire while reaching over a naked oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FLOODS AT SANICHORA.—On the morning of the 24th ultimo, at about 11 a.m., the Anjangaum river flooded its banks and the water flowed into the town to the height of from 7 to 8 feet. It rushed into the houses, and almost all the houses in Sanichora have come down. The fall of rain registered that day was 5 inches. A portion of the Dhaha on which the school is held has also tumbled down.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Esplanade, on view of the body of Lingao Mahadao, aged 16 years, whose dead body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade. There were no external marks of violence upon the body. Deceased is said to have been subject to fits. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

THEFT AT MATOONGA.—Chimmonlall Maharaj, residing at Matoonga, has reported to the police the theft of sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,000. The missing ornaments are alleged to have been given in charge of a servant to the Maharaj, who states that he left them in an open cupboard. Upon a search being made by the police, the tin box in which the ornaments had been placed was found at the bottom of a cistern of water, in a bath-room, in a detached building within the compound of the Maharaj's premises. The servant to whom the ornaments were given in charge, was taken in custody by the police on suspicion.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT KURRACHEE.—The following is the result of a rifle match between the Manora Company, Sind Volunteers, and A. Coy. of the S. P. and D. Railway Corps:—

SIND VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Capt. J. M. Brebner	19	15	9	43
Lieut. W. H. Price	16	7	12	35
Color.-Sergt. Ritson	18	12	7	37
Sergt. Wray	17	15	11	43
Corpl. J. Hughes	16	13	6	35
Vol. T. Moore	13	15	10	38
„ Lloyd	13	15	12	40
Total	112	92	67	271

S. P. AND D. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Colour.-Sergt. Green	14	16	16	46
Vol. Lind	19	17	13	49
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Johnson	15	11	13	39
Sergt. Kinnersley	12	15	14	41
Vol. Joseph	17	8	2	27
Sergt. Charlesworth	17	15	12	44
Vol. Fardy	14	16	4	34
Total	108	98	74	280

GYMKHANA CRICKET MATCH.

THE match Eleven *versus* Eighteen of the Gymkhana, which was commenced on the previous Saturday, was concluded last Saturday. On the previous occasion, it will be remembered, the Eighteen had their innings, and scored a total of 84 runs. The Eleven took their turn on Saturday, and only succeeded in putting together 56, thus losing the match on the first innings by 28 runs. Only two men got into double figures; Mr. Tennent (top score, 17) and Mr. Young (11); and there were no less than five "ducks." The bowling was good, and there being so many men in the field, run getting was very difficult work. A number of the Eighteen went to the wickets for a second innings to play out the afternoon, though the light was very bad; and the result was that some twelve wickets were rattled down for about thirty runs. We give the scores of the first innings on either side. A. Mann, who did not bat for the eighteen, but who bowled for them, played on Saturday in place of Greaves, who was absent.

EIGHTEEN.

1ST INNINGS.

J. Stiven, ct Fanshawe, b Hills	3
J. Rich, ct Fanshawe, b Wyer	12
S. C. Walker, st Fanshawe, b Moore	0
Capt. Fenn, b Hills	7
A. G. Harrison, b Young	1
R. P. Ryan, st Fanshawe, b Slater	1
W. F. Whitehead, run out	0
H. S. Olpherts, b Wyer	0
H. Bicknell, run out	0
A. Carnegy, b Slater	1
H. R. Greaves, b Wyer	1
Sergt. Heath, not out	0
Sergt. Hill, ct and b Macrae	1
R. Wilson, b Wyer	2
E. F. Nicholson, ct. Fanshawe, b Wyer	3
R. Macintosh, ct Young, b Slater	0
H. C. Boevey, b Wyer, b Wyer	5
—Chope, b Slater	1
Extras	16
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets	Wides
A. Mann	64	23	4	6	0
Sergt. Heath	5	4	0	0	0
Whitehead	46	16	3	1	1
Carnegy	25	5	1	1	1

ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.

M. R. Wyer, ct and b A. Mann	0
W. M. Tennent, b Whitehead	17
W. Lang, ct Whitehead, b A Mann	8
F. L. Steel, ct Forrest, b A. Mann	5
W. E. Young, run out	11
A. W. Fanshawe, b A. Mann	1
—Hills, ct. Nicholson, b Carnegy	0
W. A. Baker, not out	6
J. Moore, run out	0
F. C. Macrae, b A. Mann	0
E. M. Slater, ct Forrest, b A. Mann	0
b. 5; l. b. 1; w. 2	8
Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
J. Moore	25	10	0	0	0	0
Hills	46	28	1	2	1	0
W. Lang	35	10	1	0	5	0
Macrae	28	7	1	1	0	0
Young	12	2	0	0	1	1
Slater	68	6	6	4	3	0
Wyer	65	11	6	6	0	0

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney on the body of Robert Duncan, lately a foreman in the service of Mr. Grant, saddler. The following evidence was recorded.

Mr. Alexander Allan deposed:—I am a tailor and live in Hummum-street, in the Fort. I knew the deceased; he resided with me for the last few months. I have known him for the last seven or eight years. He was a saddler in the service of Mr. Grant until the 26th instant, when he was discharged He did not tell me why he was discharged. He had been addicted to drink occasionally for some months past. He was in the habit of taking chlorodyne to make him sleep. He told me that he sometimes took a whole bottle at a time. His wife is now in Scotland. She went home about three months ago. On the day after he was discharged from his employment he was drinking hard and got drunk. On that evening he told me that he intended to destroy himself, and asked me as a favour to write to his wife. He was drunk when he said this, and I took no notice of it. He never while sober told me he would destroy himself. The day before yesterday, in the morning, he was sober when I saw him in his room about 9 a. m. He was sorry at that time on account of his drunken habits. Yesterday I again saw him in his room about 9 a. m. He was sober and was not drowsy. I asked him to come to breakfast, and he said he had no appetite. I then sent him a cup of tea and a chop. I believe he drank the tea, but am not certain whether he ate the chop. He did not come to my table since the 25th instant, but used to have food sent to his room, and he very seldom ate any of it. About 10 a.m. yesterday I went into his room again, when he had a drawer open, counting some money. He then told me that he thought he could pay his passage home by the next mail. I then left him and heard from my wife that he left the house about 10-30 a. m., but he did not tell her where he was going. About 2 p. m. yesterday Mr. Superintendent Brown, of the police, came to me and told me that the deceased had been taken to the European General Hospital, and I went with him to that hospital, where I saw the deceased. He was quite unconscious, and appeared to be dying. I heard of his death about 5 p. m. I do not know how much money he had in his possession. He kept his own keys.

Bapoo Damajee, a dealer in vegetables, deposed to his having seen the deceased staggering on the Gamdevi-road and fall down in an unconscious state.

Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Police, said that on being informed he went to Gamdevi-road, and observed deceased in an unconscious state, but certainly not under the influence of liquor, nor did he smell of it. He found Rs. 75 in currency notes on the person of the deceased, who was removed to the European General Hospital.

Mr. William West, an apothecary of the hospital, described the treatment the deceased received at the hospital, where he died at about 2 p. m.

The enquiry was then adjourned for further investigation

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

AUGUST 1, 1881.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

The stations of corps in the Quetta Division are printed in italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B" BRIGADE—
D Battery .. .. ..Mhow.
E Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—
I Battery .. .. ..Ahmedabad and Baroda.
M Battery .. .. ..Kurrachee, under orders for Nusseerabad.
N Battery .. .. ..Hyderabad.

2ND BRIGADE—
A Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.
B Battery .. .. ..Belgaum, under orders for Neemuch.
C Battery .. .. ..Ahmednagar.
D Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.
E Battery .. .. ..Nusseerabad, under orders for Kurrachee.
F Battery .. .. ..Deesa.
G Battery .. .. ..Neemuch, under orders for Belgaum.

4TH BRIGADE—
A Battery .. .. ..*Quetta.*
Depôt .. .. ..Bombay.

8TH BRIGADE—
No. 5 Battery .. ..*Chaman, Killa Abdulla.*
Depôt .. .. ..Poona.
No. 11 Battery .. ..Aden, under orders for England.
No. 13 Battery .. ..Aden, under orders for England.
No. 16 Battery .. ..Aden, under orders for England.
No. 17 Battery .. ..Bombay, under orders for England.

9TH BRIGADE—
No. 10 Battery .. ..Bombay, under orders for Aden.
No. 14 Battery .. ..Bombay, under orders for Aden.
No. 15 Battery .. ..*Quetta.*
Depôt .. .. ..Kurrachee.

11TH BRIGADE—
No. 5 Battery .. ..Mhow.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery ..*Hurnai, Thull Chotiali Gunda-kin-duff.*
Depôt .. .. ..Jacobabad.
No. 2 Mountain Battery ..Poona.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company .. ..Kirkee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters .. .. ..Kirkee.
1st Company .. .. ..Aden, under orders for Kirkee.
2nd Company .. .. ..Kirkee, under orders for Aden.
3rd Company .. .. ..*Chaman.*
4th Company .. .. ..*Sarantangi.*
5th Company .. .. ..Kirkee.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers .. .. ..Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Bombay Lancers .. ..Neemuch, Nusseerabad.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry..Poona.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry..Deesa, Rajkot.
Poona Horse .. .. ..Sirur.
1st Sind Horse .. .. ..*Thull Chotiali, Hurnai, Gunda-kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Pirchowkey, Rendili, Thulli-Mull.*
Depôt .. .. ..Jacobabad.
2nd Sind Horse .. .. ..*Quetta, Kach, Gulistan, Segi, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai.*
Depôt .. .. ..Jacobabad.
3rd Sind Horse .. .. ..Jacobabad.
Aden Troop .. .. ..Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

The Royal Lancaster Regt. (King's Own)—2nd Batt. ..Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa.
The East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Batt) .. ..Poona.
The Leicestershire Regiment—2nd Batt.. ..Nusseerabad, Neemuch, under orders for Allahabad.
The Gloucestershire Regiment—2nd Batt .. ..*Quetta.*
Depôt .. .. ..Mhow.
The Worcestershire Regiment—1st Batt .. ..Mhow, Asirghar, Indore, Ahmednagar under orders for Nusseerabad and Neemuch.
The Wiltshire (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regt.—1st Batt ..Aden, under orders for England.
The South Staffordshire (Prince of Wales') Regiment 2nd Batt .. ..Kurrachee, Hyderabad.
The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)—2nd Batt. ..Belgaum, Kolhapur.
The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—1st Batt ..Poona, Satara, Kirkee.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers .. .. ..Mhow.
2nd Grenadiers .. .. ..Nusseerabad, under orders for Rajkot.
3rd Light Infantry .. ..Belgaum.
4th Rifles .. .. ..*Kalch, Chuppar.*
Depôt .. .. ..Ahmednagar.
5th Light Infantry .. ..Deesa.
6th Regiment .. .. ..Neemuch.
7th Regiment .. .. ..Bhuj, under orders for Bombay.
8th Regiment .. .. ..*Sibi, Gunda-Kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Bolan Posts, Pirchowkey, Rendili, Thulli.*
Depôt .. .. ..Poona.
9th Regiment .. .. ..*Quetta, Kushdil Khan.*
Depôt .. .. ..Deesa.
10th Light Infantry .. ..Surat.
11th Regiment .. .. ..Poona, under orders for Baroda.
12th Regiment .. .. ..Rajkote, Dwarka, under orders for Nusseerabad.
13th Regiment .. .. ..*Quetta, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai, Bolan Posts.*
Depôt .. .. ..Mhow.
14th Regiment .. .. ..Aden, Perim, under orders for Poona.
15th Regiment .. .. ..*Thull Chotiali.*
Depôt .. .. ..Ahmedabad.
16th Regiment .. .. ..Poona.
17th Regiment .. .. ..Satara, Bombay, Tanna.
18th Regiment .. .. ..Mehidpur, Agra, Indore.
19th Regiment .. .. ..Malegaon.
20th Regiment .. .. ..Baroda, under orders for Belgaum.
21st Regt. [Marine Batt] ..Bombay, Persian Gulf.
22nd Regiment .. .. ..Belgaum, Kaladgi, under orders for Aden.
23rd Light Infantry .. ..Ahmedabad, Sadra.
24th Regiment .. .. ..*Hurnai, Sharigh, Spintangi.*
Depôt .. .. ..Mhow.
25th Light Infantry .. ..Bombay, under orders for Bhuj.
26th Regiment .. .. ..Ahmedabad.
27th L. I. [1st Beluchi] ..Hyderabad.
28th Regiment .. .. ..Dharwar.
29th Regt [2nd Beluchis] ..Kurrachee.
30th Regt [3rd Beluchis] ..Jacobabad* Sukkur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Poona, July 29.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regiment N. I.—Jemedar Shaik Hoosain to be Native Adjt., with effect from the 1st instant.

13th Regiment N. I.—Major F. D. Mander, General List Infy., W. O., to be Wing Comdr., vice Major Grant, removed.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S. C., (W. O.), to be Qrmr., continuing to officiate as Adjt. during the absence of Lieut. Candy, or until further orders.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—

Capt. W. C. Harrison, S. C. (W. O.), 30th Regt. N. I., Foot Adjutant, Asirgarh.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. A. Bell Irving, No. 5 Batty. 11th Brigade R. A., has been appointed to H. Batty. A. Bgde., R. H. A.

With the sanction of Govt., 2nd class Hospital Asst. Madhowrow Vithal, Subdte. Medl. Dept., is promoted to 1st class Hospital Asst. as a reward for his conspicuous and gallant behaviour in the discharge of his duties when in attendance on the wounded under heavy Artillery and Musketry fire during the action of Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880.

The C-in-C. has much pleasure in announcing that the no less gallant conduct manifested by the late passed Native Medical Pupil, Nursoo Purshram, Subdte. Medl. Dept., during the same action would also have met with reward from Govt. had he survived the wounds he received in action.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mehidpure Station Order—Dated 21st July, 1881, appointing Lieut. L. H. Vidal, Offg. Qr-mr. and Adjt. 18th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Penton, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Poona Division Order.—Dated 22nd July, 1881, appointing Major M. F. Coussmaker, attached to 16th N. I., to command the Depôt 8th N. I., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. Abud, 11th N. I., relieved.

Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion). Regtl. Order, dated 28th April, 1881, appointing Lieut. C. A. Lamb Asst. Instr. of Musketry from 20th Sept., 1880.

Regimental Order, dated 1st June, 1881, appointing Lieut. the Hon'ble R. Baillie Hamilton to officiate as Adjt. during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adjt. C. I. E. Metcalfe.

Regimental Order, dated 21st July, 1881, appointing Capt. the Honb'le E. Noel, Intpr. to the Batn., vice Lieut. C. A. Lamb.

17th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 26th July, 1881, making the following appointments on the departure of Col. Plomer on furlough:—

Lieut.-Col. J. Jacob, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt.; Major H. L. Walter, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. M. C. F. Field, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

26th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 20th July, 1881, appointing Lieut. S. M. Schneider, S. C., attached, to officiate as Qr-mr. as a temporary measure, vice Capt. Forjett, resigned.

21st Regiment N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 31st May, 1881, making the following appointments consequent on Lieut.-Col. Beville assuming command of the Regt.:—

Major W. T. Eden, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major G. C. Sartorius to officiate as Wing Comdr.

The following orders are confirmed as a temporary measure:—

13th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 6th July, 1881, appointing Lieut. W. G. Alban, Offg. W. O., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his own duties (no qualified officer being available), vice Capt. Laing, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

18th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 21st July, 1881, appointing Lieut. L. H. Vidal, officiating W. O., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties (no qualified officer being available) vice Capt. Penton, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

30th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 15th July, 1881, appointing Lieut. M. B. Salmon, Offg. W. O., and Qr-mr., to officiate as Adjt. and Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties (no other officer being available) with effect from the 16th idem, vice Capt. Harrison, appointed Fort Adjt., Asirgarh.

Major M. F. Coussmaker, S. C., officiated as W. O. and as Wing Comdr. 19th N. I. (in addition to his own duties) from 7th June to 6th July, 1881, and from 7th to 14th July, 1881, respectively.

Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, officiated as Qrmr. 13th N. I., in addition to his duties as Offg. W. O. from 13th June to 6th July, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers of the 21st Regt. N.I., officiated in the appointments and for the periods specified:—

Major W. T. Eden Wing Comdr.) as 2nd in command from 18th to 22nd April, 1881.

Capt. R.S. Simpson (W.O.) as Wing Comdr. from 18th to 22nd April, 1881; 2nd in Comd. from 23rd April to 18th May, 1881; Wing. Comdr. from 19th to 31st May, 1881; (in addition to his own duties in each case.)

Lieut. A. B. Mein (Adjt.), as Wing Comdr. from 23rd April to 18th May, 1881, (in addition to his own duties.)

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned Officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation.

Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—2nd Lieut. F. B. Lawson.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 25.

The C.-in.-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's).—Lieut. C. R. Rogers to be Adjt., vice Harman, promoted into the 94th Foot (2nd Batn. Connaught Rangers), subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 27th May, 1881.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. F. A. Blyth, Offg. Wing Officer on probation 40th N. I., to be Offg. Squadron Officer on probation, vice Onslow, appoitned Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard.

With the sanction of Govt., Capt. T. H. Goldney, S. C., Wing Officer, 38th N. I., is appointed Offg. Depy. Assist. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, 5th Circle, with effect from 9th July, 1881, during the absence on furlough of Capt. A. I. Shepherd, S. C., or until further orders.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, is granted an extension of privilege leave, from the 18th to the 27th July, 1881, both days inclusive, an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on committee duty whilst on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. W. H. Suart, (D Battery, B Brigade) to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months on private affairs.

9th—Lancers Lieut. M. O. Little, from the 15th to the 25th Oct. on private affairs in extension of the leave fromthe 15th June to the 15th Oct. granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 2th May 1881 page 292.

1st Battalion The Lothian Regt. (Royal State) (late I-1st Foot).—Lieut. E. A. Altham, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation on medical certificate.

(Lieut. E. A. Altham is removed from the list of probationers for the S. C.)

1st Battalion The Connaught Rangers (late 88th Foot).—Lieut. Col. E. Hoptan, to remain in England, from 21st October, 1881, to the 20th Jan., 1882, on private affairs in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 30th March, 1881, page 181.

2nd Battation The Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders (Princess Louise's) (late 93rd Foot).—2nd Lieut. H. Wright, (Offg. Squadron Officer on probation 11th Bengal Lancers) to remain at Calcutta form 15th July to the 13th Sept. to study the native languages.

2nd Battalion The South Staffordshire Regt. (Prince of Wales's) (late 29th Foot).—2nd Lieut F. Geldard, to England for six months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

2nd West India Regt.—Lieut. W. J. H. Bond, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 26th Punjab N. I.,) to Calcutta, from the 20th July to the 19th Sept. to study the native languages.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. J. B. Lynch, (S. C.) to Simla, from the 17th July to the 15th Oct. on private affairs under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified:—Royal Artillery.—Lieut. G. H. Bittleston (B. Battery 4th Brigade), 12 months; Lieut. E. W. Briscoe (E. Battery 4th Brigade), 6 months.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT.)

THE ENCROACHMENT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VS. SYED EMAMOODIN REFAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs are the owners as trustees for the public of Bombay of the Victoria Gardens under an indenture, dated 31st December, 1874. The second and third defendants are Syed Abdulla, Syed Asudulla and Shaik Emam Shaik Bapoo, residing in the Gardens. The suit was brought to recover possession of the piece of ground in the gardens now in the wrongful occupation of the defendants, on which a mosque and reservoir had been built by a fakir, now deceased, and to perpetually restrain the defendants from interfering with the plaintiffs' ownership and enjoyment of the said piece of ground. The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs. The third defendant appeared in person, while the other two did not appear.

Mr. Inverarity opened the plaintiffs' case. The plaint stated (with reference to a plan annexed) that the boundary line marked was a portion of the gardens, about half an acre in extent, now in the wrongful occupation of the defendants which they refused to vacate. It is about 1,304 square yards at the east side of the gardens, bounded on the north by a masonry wall, a channel about 2½ feet high on the east by the eastern boundary wall of the gardens, and on the west and south by an unfinished wall built in 1875 to the height of about five feet. The second and third defendants claimed to occupy that plot of ground by the order, and as the servants, of the first defendant. The first defendant claims to be entitled to the occupation thereof as the appointed heir or successor of Moonjawar Guribsha, a Mussalman fakir, who died in 1878, and who in his lifetime occupied previously to 1871, a small hut only under a tree on the ground close to a Mussulman grave, and who afterwards by encroachments made from time to time enlarged the space occupied by him, and built the said musjid, reservoir, and other erections. In 1871 the gardens were the property of the Secretary of State and were under the management of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. Until March 1873, Guribsha paid a nominal rent to the successive secretaries of the Society for the ground occupied by him, as an acknowledgment that he did not claim to occupy the same adversely to the Secretary of State or the Society. The encroachments were begun in May and June, 1871, during the absence from Bombay of the then Secretary of the Society, Dr. Wellington Gray. During that time a small musjid was partly erected. Dr. Gray, on his return, at once ordered the demolition of the musjid, and gave Guribsha notice to quit the ground altogether. This action of Dr. Gray's part induced certain Mahomedans of Bombay to petition the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, to allow the musjid to be completed, which was consented to and the matter then dropped, for a time Guribsha continuing to pay a nominal rent till March, 1873, when he ceased paying. In the interval between June, 1871, and March, 1873, further encroachments and erections were made. Ever since 1874 the Town Council and the plaintiffs from time to time considered how to deal with Guribsha and his occupation and encroachments. There had been throughout a strong desire on the part of certain influential Mahomedans to bring about a settlement, and they made frequent and strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement of the matter, so as to leave the plot of ground in the occupation of Guribsha. On the 28th February, 1879, the plaintiffs at a meeting duly held passed a resolution in substance directing the Municipal authorities to institute legal proceedings. In 1879 the plaintiffs instituted a suit in the Court of Small Causes, but it was dismissed by the First Judge for want of jurisdiction.

The first defendant in his written statement stated that more than one hundred years ago the land in question was in the possession of Fakir Kurmalisha, who erected thereon a tomb known as the *chulla* of Dattar. Kurmali lived on the land and remained in undisturbed possession until his death, which occurred more than fifty years ago, his remains being buried in the said land, and a tomb raised over the same. On the death of Karmalisha, his disciple, Guribsha, succeeded him in the occupation of the land until his death, which took place on the 20th May, 1878. No objection was taken to such possession of the land till it was handed to the Municipal Corporation in 1874. As regards the payment of the nominal rent, it was paid by Guribsha or other persons on his behalf, not by way of creating a tenancy-at-will, but on the distinct understanding that the same was *fazundari* rent.

The second defendant in his written statement said that personally he was not aware of any of the allegations made in the plaint, and that the suit ought, therefore, to be dismissed with costs as against him.

The third defendant corroborated the statements made by the first defendant. He denied that he was servant to the first defendant; but said he had been appointed by the latter as *mootoowalee*, his duties being to look after the priest at the mosque, to pay maintenance to the man who was kept there, and to see after people who came to say their prayers.

Mr. Inverarity then put in the evidence of Dr. Birdwood, who was examined under commission on the 13th September, 1880:—

George Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., Special Assistant, Revenue Statistics and Commerce Department, India Office, London, now permanently resident in England, sworn and examined, said: I was Honorary Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, from about 1860 until I left India in 1868. In 1862 the Society acquired from the Government the site of the Victoria Gardens at Byculla in Bombay. The site was at that time undrained and unhealthy and occupidd by a great number of squatters. These gardens were laid out under my direction, and continued wholly under my management and control as Honorary Secretary of the Society until 1868. I remember the fakir Moojawar Guribsha. He was a squatter by a Mahomedan grave. He had a small hut beside the grave under a banyan tree on the east side of the site of the Garden. He was in a most miserable squalid condition, and his dwelling was extremely unhealthy. He had a hut and nothing more. It was a temporary [illegible] of leaves and laths but otherwise open [illegible] erected on a slightly raised [illegible] platform, which extended from [illegible] hut. The hut was not larger than [illegible] three people seated. There [illegible] or conveniences. Neither the [illegible] other squatters on the ground [illegible] to possess any title, and [illegible] I evicted the whole peaceably before the [illegible] laid out. I constantly met the fakir [illegible] he attracted my fancy, and he [illegible] anxiety to remain. He never pretended [illegible] he only appreciated my consideration, and ultimately I consented to his remaining, on the understanding that he should become a regular tenant to the Society, subject to their directions, and removeable at their will. I had many communications with him on this subject before the agreement was made, and assented to his remaining only on his earnest entreaty. A formal agreement was entered into in writing by which he not only stipulated to pay rent, but to be subject to the orders of the Society as to his conduct and that of his followers. The agreement was signed by the fakir in the presence of witnesses. I am sure it was intended by him as well as by me that the tenancy should be determinable at the will of the Society, and the agreement so provided. The agreement remained when I left Bombay in 1868 with the other records of the Society at their office in Bombay. A copy of it I inserted in my own hand in a book called the daily order book which also remained with the Society's records when I left. The rent under the agreement was of a small amount. To the best of my recollection it was about an anna a month. It was regularly paid every month by the fakir himself to Mr. Bhasker, the manager of the garden, and a receipt was always given. I was most careful to see to this payment regularly myself, and I am able to swear that the rent was regularly paid during my management of the garden until 1868. I was constantly in communication with the fakir in the garden, he never raised the slightest claim or had any dispute or misunderstanding with me at any time. He constantly expressed gratitude to me for my care and interest in him, and he used to press my feet with both his hands when I visited him even before his followers. During the whole period of my management of the gardens, I exercised similar acts of ownership over the fakir's dwelling as over other

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parts of the garden. I had this platform thoroughly drained and kept clean and in good order. By my order the platform was planted round with flowers and ferns, and orchids were placed at the foot of the tree overhanging the fakir's hut. At my request he regulated his dress and deportment so as to maintain a picturesque and attractive exterior. The plants were tended and renewed from time t... under my direction and without askin... and without any objection from h... and directions to keep this ... including the hut and the ... to time platform, clean and ... the fakir, garden, and ... m my servants servants ... ortion of the garden, seque... site of the grove and the ... in order, as the rest of the ... ey were always so kept by my ... thout objection from the fakir. In con... nce as I believe of the improvements I effected in the fakir's condition, the number of his visitors increased. I told him this could not be allowed, and he promised amendment, and in fact regulated the number by my directions. He never questioned my right to regulate the visitors or his conduct or his dwelling. I have read the 6th paragraph of the statement of defence of the first named defendant, and I deny that the rent paid by the fakir was *fazendari* rent. He never claimed, and I should never have assented to the creation of such a title. My intention was throughout that he should be tenant-at-will or on sufferance, and he readily assented to this, and I am very sure never once suggested any other title. Had any such suggestion been made, I should at once have reported it to the Government as my duty was. I deny that I ever promised the fakir that subject to the payment of the rent he could retain his dwelling or any part of it as long as he pleased, or that I made any promise to him. On the contrary, I say that he was allowed to remain in possession only at the will of the Society, and that he well knew that such was his title and he never claimed or asserted any other title so long as I had control over the garden. I should never have allowed the fakir to continue his residence in the garden for a single day except on the understanding that he was removeable by the Society at their will, and would regulate his conduct according to their directions, notwithstanding my strong desire which grew with my knowledge of him to retain him on the ground as a source of interest and attraction to scientific visitors to the gardens and to the natives of India who shared his faith.

The Judge.—There's nothing to show that this was *fazundari* land.

Mr. Inverarity.—There's nothing whatever, my lord. It is a mere invention of the fakir.

The Judge.—What is the Government title to it? As waste land?

Mr. Inverarity.—I don't know, my lord. It seems to have been waste land when Government gave it over to Dr. Birdwood in 1862. On this itself there is sufficient to dispose of the story of the *fazundari* land, for Dr. Birdwood removed all the other squatters, &c.

The following evidence was called for the plaintiffs:—

Bhasker Ramchunder, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a municipal pensioner, and was formerly a clerk in the service of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. In 1862 Government made over to Dr. Birdwood the site of the gardens. Witness went there with the doctor, and was the manager of the gardens. A fakir named Guribshaw had a hut under a tree there. The tree was at the far end of the gardens from the entrance in the Parell road. The hut was close to a tomb. The fakir occupied no land except that covered by the hut and the tomb. The piece of ground was about 12 or 15 feet in length and 10 or 12 feet wide. An agreement was made between the fakir and Dr. Birdwood. Dr. Birdwood wanted him to go. He said he was a poor man and begged to be allowed to remain. Dr. Birdwood agreed to receive from him a rent of one anna a month. As far as the witness knew, it was a verbal agreement. Witness used to recover the rent down to 1871. He kept the books of the Society from January, 1864, down to the time he left in June, 1871. He made entries of the payment of the rent by the fakir down to 1869. In June, 1871, the fakir occupied only the piece of land already mentioned.

Cross-examined by third defendant.—When I first visited the land the fakir was there. I accompanied Dr. Birdwood when he went to fix the rent for the ground. The secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society was the owner of the land. There was another tomb at a short distance from the one already mentioned. I saw no mosque built there before I left in June, 1871. Latterly great numbers of people used to visit the fakir in the gardens.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Dr. Birdwood told me only to receive a rent of one anna a month, and to allow the fakir to remain there. The fakir did not claim any right to remain there, but was allowed to remain as a favour.

Nanabhai Dadajee, a plan-maker and a contractor, was in 1862 employed by Dr. Birdwood to lay out the present Victoria Gardens, where he was employed two or three years. He knew a fakir who lived in a hut near a tomb there. When witness wanted to make a way there, Dr. Birdwood told him to pull down the hut. He went to do so, when the fakir began to weep and said "Where am I to go after having lived here so long?" He appealed to Dr. Birdwood and begged to be allowed to remain. The doctor thereupon told him to pay rent of one anna a month. The fakir agreed to pay. The hut was about 15 feet long and 12 feet wide: that was all the ground he occupied. He occupied no more ground during the time the witness was there.

Cross-examined by defendant.—There was a tomb opposite to the hut. There was no other tomb then about 13 or 14 feet from the hut. There was no written agreement to charge the fakir rent; but Dr. Birdwood only said to the last witness to recover from the fakir one anna a month as rent.

Jeevun Pandoo said he was the head mallee at the Victoria Gardens under Dr. Birdwood. He first went there about eighteen years ago some time after the Gardens had been laid out. There was then a fakir in the garden who lived under a tree. There was a tomb and a hut there. The fakir occupied ground about 15 by 8 feet. Dr. Gray succeeded Dr. Birdwood. Five or six months after Bhasker Ramchunder left, the fakir began to build a mosque whilst Dr. Gray was at Mahableshwur. On his return, he asked witness who built the mosque. Witness told him the fakir had built it. Dr. Gray subsequently caused a notice to be served upon the fakir. Two mangoe trees were planted near the tomb and watered by the mallees of the garden.

Cross-examined by defendant—The work of the mosque was completed before Dr. Gray's return to Bombay; while the work of the reservoir which had been dug was stopped. Mr. Terry succeeded Dr. Gray for a short time, and Colonel Moyle succeeded Mr. Terry. A compound wall to the mosque and the reservoir was being built when Mr. McEwen was superintendent of the gardens.

Mr. Robert McEwen said he was appointed superintendent of the gardens at the end of 1875. The mosque and the reservoir were there as they are now; and discussions were going on between the fakir and the Municipality as to his having encroached upon the ground. The fakir, witness believed, was supported by a large number of influential Mahomedans; and Mr. Cummoo Sulleman was one of his chief adherents. The Mahomedan members of the Corporation wished some arrangement to be come to; and a wall was built round the ground encroached upon by the fakir. It was left unfinished, and the arrangement fell through. The wall was being built at the expense of Cummoo Sulleman under the supervision of the Municipality. Negotiations were going on for years between Mr. Cummoo and the Municipality, but they all came to nothing. (Conveyance of the gardens, dated 31st December, 1874, from the Secretary of State to the Municipality, was put in.) There was no formal conveyance made to the Agri-Horticultural Society. Witness had made a careful search, but could not find the documents referred to by Dr. Birdwood in his evidence. The fakir died about 1878.

Cross-examined by defendant—The Municipality gave Cummoo Sulleman permission to build a wall round the encroachment. Very few people come to pray at the mosque. I did not object, because I had no orders to do so. I reported to my superior officers that Mahomedans used to come and cook their food at the gardens.

In re-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said.—The negotiations with the Mahomedans for the building of a boundary wall round the encroachment fell through. A draft agreement with the fakir Guribsha was prepared, but the fakir did not sign it; and the Corporation then resolved to take proceedings to eject him.

A letter from Mr. Sayani, who acted for the defendants, to the address of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, dated 21st January, 1881, was put in. It was to the effect that the defendants agreed to give up possession unconditionally of the premises in the gardens held by them. Another letter from Mr. Sayani to Mr. Barrow, clerk to the Corporation, was also put in.

The Advocate-General said that, after the ... of those letters, the plaintiffs fully ex... the defendants would consent to ... receipt they known that a decree wo... ...pected that to, they would have got th... a decree. Had mission of Dr. Gray, wh... ...d not be consented the Advocate-Gener... ...e examination by com... had made a s... ...o was now in England. But The def... ...al submitted that the plaintiffs most i... ...cient case for a decree. ...dant said he had witnesses to call, the ...mportant of them being Cummoo Sulleman, ...o was at Poona. Further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Thursday next.

ANOTHER MAHOMEDAN TOMB ENCROACHMENT CASE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA *vs.* SHAIK EMAM WULLUD SHAIK AND ANOTHER.

The Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Mahomed Hakim, instructed by Mr. M. N. Khan, for the first defendant. The second defendant did not appear.

The Advocate-General said this was another *durgah* or tomb case, in reference to a Mahomedan tomb in Marine Lane, near the Esplanade; and that the question was only about costs. It was a tomb at the back of the bungalow usually occupied by the doctor in the turn of the road as you get to the beach. The suit was brought for the recovery of waste land on which a tomb was situated, which was supposed to be the tomb of a Mahomedan. The first defendant disclaimed any right or interest in the land at the time the suit was filed, and he now came and asked for costs. On the 31st January, 1880, the Government solicitor gave notice to the defendant requiring him within a month to deliver up possession of the land, otherwise legal proceedings would be taken against him. The defendants solicitors then wrote stating that the ground had been in possession of the defendants for the last 350 years, and that in it had been buried Syed Fakroodeen, one of the great Mahomedan's *pirs*, and that Government had therefore no right to the ground.

Mr. Budroodin said he was not in possession at the time the suit was brought; and he now came in and asked for his costs. He never was in possession at all.

The Advocate-General went into the correspondence to show that certain persons who arrogated to themselves the position of *shettias* of the Mahomedan community had been instigating the fakir, who had got illegal possession of the ground, not to vacate. The learned gentleman asked for costs, because otherwise another fakir would probably turn up; and they would probably have another case.

The judge was of opinion from the correspondence and certain admissions made by the first defendant in the witness-box that the defendants had put in a claim to the ground in question. They were therefore ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

...NGAL.

...USHAI LANGUAGE.—Mr. A. C. Mackertich, ...puty Magistrate of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, has passed the examination in the Lushai language and obtained the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

THE DARJILING VOLUNTEERS.—The Commissioner of the Division has called a public meeting of volunteers, ex-volunteers, and other residents of Darjiling, to be held on the 30th instant, to consider the question of "establishing the Darjiling Volunteer Rifle Corps on a broad and permanent basis."

MADRAS.

GOLF IN MADRAS.—A handicap prize was competed for on the 'Island' last (Wednesday) night, and was won by Colonel Hunt, with a score of 91—22=69. There was a steady wind from the S. E. the whole afternoon, which necessitated straight and powerful driving to the first two holes. The browns were in excellent condition. A start was made about 4-45 p. m., ten members competing. It was quite dark before the last two couples holed out:—

Scores.

Colonel Hunt	91—22 = 69
Mr. J. L. Walker	88—16 = 72
Colonel Guthrie	76— 0 = 76
Mr. W. Walker	78— 0 = 78
Mr. Staniland	104—22 = 82
Mr. Sinclair	91— 8 = 83
Mr. Smith	92— 7 = 85
Mr. Firth	109—22 = 87
Mr. Bowden	101— 8 = 93
Mr. Bartlet	126—22 = 104

The next handicap prize will be competed for on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.—*Mail.*

NATIVE ENGINE-DRIVERS.—Now that the employment of native engine-drivers is engaging the attention of the Madras Railway authorities, and as the object of Government is to make India supply its own wants, and to do away with expensively paid covenanted men, the following opinion expressed in October, 1878, by the late Loco-Superintendent of the South Indian Railway Company, in a letter to the Agent will be read with interest. The Loco-Superintendent writes:—"I desire to record my dissent from the very crude opinion expressed in this paper by my assistant while acting for me during my absence on furlough. The man he cites with pleasure as being allowed to work a main line train is ignorant of the simplest device to adjust the mechanism of an engine. I cannot say I ever met with a native of this part of India who possessed the technical knowledge that would be needful in a driver to be trusted out of sight, not to speak of their want of stamina, and presence of mind, which are the back-bone of a good engine-man. Any one can drive an engine when all goes right, and, therefore, as shunters natives answer well, as the firemen are always at hand to render aid. I concur with Mr. Trevethick that there are other conditions than that of cheap working to be considered before taking such a step as trusting the lives of the public and the Company's property in the hands of men of such low physical and intellectual capabilities as the ordinary native fireman of this Presidency."—*Id.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

MURDER.—A horrible double murder is reported to have been committed in Mian Mir. We are told that the bodies of two sons of a sowar of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were found floating in the streams near Mian Mir, a few days ago. The police were at once informed, and investigation into the matter was commenced. The circumstances which led to the perpetration of the horrible crime, so far as we know, are briefly as follows:—A sowar of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry quarrelled, on some account or other, with the wife of another sowar of the same regiment, with whom he was on intimate terms previously, and made a solemn vow that he would make her repent as soon as an opportunity offered. He accordingly one day took advantage of her absence by taking her two sons away from their home. He murdered the two boys, the elder aged eight, the younger, five, and having tied them up in a piece of cloth, flung them in the stream at Mian Mir. The murderer will be tried in a few days.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CASE AGAINST THE LAHORE AGENT OF THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.—Our readers may remember that last month we briefly stated that a case had been instituted against Mahtab Rai, the agent of the Maharajah of Cashmere in Lahore, and three of his subordinates, in consequence of their having used unfair means to get one of the shops in Lunda Bazar vacated. The case was tried before Mahomed Akbar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Thomson appearing for the prosecution and Babu P. C. Chatterjee for the defence. Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution at the first hearing. The first and second gave evidence to the effect that the agent and his three subordinates required the plaintiff to vacate the shops without loss of time; that plaintiff pleaded his inability to do so at once; that the agent and his subordinates thereupon severely beat plaintiff and threw the contents of the shops on the road. The third, a railway employé, deposed that he was returning from the railway station when he saw the agent and his servants beating plaintiff, and throwing the contents of his shop out on the road. Several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution at the second hearing, strongly confirming the evidence given by the witnesses referred to above. Some eight witnesses also appeared for the defence, but their evidence was of so contradictory a character that it could not be relied on. They one and all deposed that the case had been instituted merely out of spite. Judgment was delivered on the 22nd inst. The agent to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and his three subordinates Rs. 15 each, besides a compensation of Rs. 20 to the plaintiff.—*Id.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

ex "St. Helena."

H. S. P. & Co.—207 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL NECKLACE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Abdoola bin Khulifa:—

One large white pearl necklace of 45 pearls, weighing about 1,121¾ chows.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, &c., at No. 14 Meadow Street, above Ebram Hassom.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 14, Meadow Street, the valuable household furniture, &c., such as glassware, plated ware, crockeryware, &c., and carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of round, camp, dressing, washing, and folding tables, easy, arm, and dining-room chairs, bedsteads, camp-cots, glass doors, book cases, towel horses, carpets, iron painted bedsteads, &c, &c. The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases white mulls.
8 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 bales serge.
32 cases watches.
1 case safety fuzes.
1 case.

A quantity of oilmanstore... trade of a merchant clo... ...s and perfumery, t... ...e stock-in-... By order of Pallon... ...ing his business. and at the risk of ...jee Framjee Vulsara, and on account 1 Pearl an... Rustomjee Framjee Mehta. ...a ruby carring and 12 new silver watches.

NOTICE OF SALE of unclaimed goods, ex s.s. Loch Rannoch, at the Town Custom House.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd August, at 1 p.m.

A number of packages landed ex s.s. Loch Rannoch, damaged by fire and sea-water, consisting of mineral waters, Cutlers and Jules Mum's champagne, in quarts and pints, bass beer, Treacher's whiskey and gin, oldtom, rum, oilmanstores and biscuits, majenta dye, medicines of various sorts, chemicals, toys, slate pencils, folding cots, kerosine lamps, hand-vices, needles, pencils, sarsaparilla roots, corner bags, wet stones, enamelledware, roofing canvas, stationery, feeding bottles, writing and printing papers, candles, band instruments, perfumes, cutlery, colored merino, haberdashery, electro-plated salvers, gig-lamps, carbon filters, carpets and platedware, glassware, earthenware, Macoba snuff, private effects, books, corks, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall be required to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Loharchawl-street without the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 18th August, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hussonbhoy bin Syedna, Abdul Cadur Nuzmoodeen, and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, the executors of the last will of the late Jafarjee Tyebjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramjee Bhika Koombar Sootar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 11th day of December, 1877, and the 1st August, 1878, the undermentioned landed properties in one lot.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of the Lohar Chawl-street, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 2,121 square-yards or thereabouts, registered along with the premises hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,114 and 1,115, and under pension and tax Nos. 632 and 391, and which said messuages are assessed under Nos. 24, 44, 38, 35, 36, 37, 42, and 41, and bounded on the north partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and partly by the said Lohar Chawl-street, and the properties of Mahadoo Nuthoo, Gungadhur Nanoo, and Bhai Luxumon, on the south partly by the property of Virbai, widow of Sorabjee Cowasjee Teejoreewalla, and partly by the property of Luxumon Cullian Bhosar, and Kessow Curson, on or towards the East by the Esplanade Cross Lane, Temple of Khundoo Bawa, and the property of Bhugwan Hureebhoy, and on the west by the property of Pandurung Jeewba and the compound wall of the Free Church.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Lohar Chawl-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 323 square-yards or thereabouts, and registered along with the premises hereinbefore firstly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,114 and 1,115, and under pension and tax Nos. 632 and 391, and which said house is assessed under No. 25, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of the said Ramjee Bhika Koombhar Sootar, hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the sweepers passage in common of the said Ramjee Bhika, and partly by the property of Pandurung Jeewba, and partly by the said property formerly of Ramjee Bhika, hereinbefore firstly described, on the south by the property formerly of the said Ramjee Bhika hereinbefore firstly described, and on the north by the said Lohar Chawl-street. For further particulars and conditions of the sale, application may be made to Messrs. Moolice and Bomanjee, solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned, where a plan of the property may be seen. The property when wholly occupied yields a monthly income of about Rs. 410.

A bull-terrier slut "Judy," about 2 years of age, of cleanly habits, well-bred, intelligent, and very affectionate, a good ratter and verminkiller; perfectly sound in good health, and is altogether a superior dog.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

Star of India Brandy ....Rs. 20 per doz.

LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux ....Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons .... " " 13 "

REMINGTON & Co.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s MADEIRA,
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
Labelled. Sealed. Price.
Choice Reserve....Black .... Rs. 28 per doz.

REMINGTON & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER, opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS—Pauillac..........in quarts. Rs. 10 0 per doz.
Pauillac Medoc.. " " 10 0 "
BRANDY—Prince Napoleon. " " 17 0 "

FROM MESSRS. BRANDENBURG, FRERES, BORDEAUX.
CLARETS—Medoc ....in quarts. Rs. 9 12 per doz.
Pauillac.......... " " 10 0 "
Poutet Canet .... " " 11 4 "
Chateau Leoville. " " 14 4 "
BRANDY—Giraffe .... " " 17 0 "
Vieux Cognac ... " " 21 4 "

FROM ANTON DREHER KL. SCHWECHAT NR. VIENNA.
BEER in cases of 4 dozen quarts..........Rs. 6 8 per doz.
" " 6 " pints .... " 4 0 "

TERMS—CASH.

BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole....	" 57 0	60 0
Sparkling Moselle....	" 28 0	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (4 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (4 doz. pints.)	" 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (4 doz. qts.)	" 6 0	
EXPORT STOUT (4 doz. qts.)	" 5 8	
Do. do. (4 doz. pints)	" 3 8	

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON, EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE, Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO., ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE, Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over 1,500 STEEL BOILERS Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company has been formed for the purposes of meeting the great and increasing demand for PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, and for introducing for the first time into India the TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM,

Now so extensively and successfully carried out in England. Numerous applications having come in from all parts of India for instruments on hire and on the HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM, the Company has already ordered an extensive stock of PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.

To arrive by the end of October, from the best and most celebrated makers in Europe and America. And being direct importers will be in a position to offer instruments from a large stock, and on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of FIRST CLASS IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

And instruments can now be hired on the TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.

A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.

Terms may be ascertained on application.

In addition to the abovementioned branch of the business, the Company propose to largely increase their stock of MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

And every other kind of Musical Instrument will be available, as also musical fittings and appurtenances of every kind.

Arrangements are being made for regular supplies of NEW SHEET MUSIC From the leading publishers of ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY

THE FINE ARTS

Will form a branch of the Company's business, and selections will be made regularly from the best works of the most celebrated masters in OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS. ALSO STATUARY AND OTHER ARTICLES OF ART AND VERTU. PICTURE FRAME MAKING AND GILDING.

Pictures renovated by an experienced assistant.

New detailed and illustrated catalogues and price lists are in preparation.

Pianofortes Tuned and repaired in Bombay or Mofussil. Repairs to any kind of Musical instrument undertaken.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED ..., SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

RICHLY ELECTRO-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

		Fiddle Pattern.		Thread and Shell Pattern.		Lily Pattern.		King's Pattern.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons	per doz.	24	0	26	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Tea "	"	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0
Table Forks	"	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles	each.	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce "	"	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons	"	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade.	"	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter "	"	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons	"	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt " with gilt bowls	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg " "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard " "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	"	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs	"	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons	"	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle	"	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Caddy Spoons	"	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles	"	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	8
Ice Tongs	"	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs	"	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad "	"	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	[illegible]
Salad Spoons and Forks	"	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	[illegible]
Pickle Forks	"	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	[illegible]
Skewers	per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	[illegible]

The above prices are for cash with order; 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 15th, 1881.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, 24, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Mofussil of the arrival of their NEW STOCK of EVENING and DRESS SHOES, &c., and to solicit the favour of an early call. This department being under the personal supervision of a first class French Boot-cutter, Badham, Pile and Company can guarantee the proper execution of any Orders entrusted to their care.

	Rs.	as.
French Kid Shoes, Beaded, Satin Bows, Black Embroidered Toes	10	0
French Kid Shoes, Colored Embroidered Toes	10	0
French Kid Oxford Shoes for Dress	11	8
French Kid "Medicis" Shoes, 2 Barettes, Black Embroidered Toes	14	8
French Kid "Charles IX." Shoes with Ribbon	8	0
French Kid "Fenelon" Shoes with Bows	8	8
French Kid Bedroom Slippers	6	0
White Satin Shoes, with neat Bows	9	0
White Satin "Medicis" Shoes, 2 Barettes, with Rosettes	13	8
Black Satin Shoes, with Bows	9	0
French Kid "Moliére" Shoes, with French Stylish Heels, from	14	8
Prunnella Oxford Shoes, with French Stylish Heels	12	8
Prunnella Button Boots, French Kid Front, with French Stylish Heels	17	8
French Kid Button Boots	16	0

Mofussil orders receive our best attention. A worn Boot is the best guide for sizes.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases... ... ...Rs. 25
" hunting " ... ... " 30
" half-hunting " ... ... " 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled "A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO. FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 40
" hunting " ... " 45
" half hunting " ... " 50
" open crystal face case, extra fine " 50
" hunting case " ... " 60
" half hunting case ... .. " 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO. CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases ... ...Rs. 60
" silver " ... ... " 70
" gold " ... ... " 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases ... ... Rs. 40
" " Hunting " ... ... " 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases... ... ...Rs. 25
" hunting " ... ... " 26
" half hunting " ... ... " 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

T. DREWET, M. E., CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND VALUER, ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT. Experimental Machinery, Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c., Plans and Estimates prepared, Machinery, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and they cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ¼ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, D. FERNANDES & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Poona, at 1 p. m. of the 1st September next, for the supply to this Department of the following of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, viz:—

Blankets, Country	1,400
Cumblees, white	750
Cumblees, black	525
Jhools, Horse for issue to Mounted Corps	1,300
Jhools for Yaboos, Ordnance and Baggage mules of three sizes, viz.—6' by 6', 5½' by 5½' and 5' by 5'	226

The above are the probable annual requirements, and to this extent the articles named will be required for 4 years commencing from 1st October, 1882, the supply to be delivered in half-yearly instalments, it being distinctly understood that the above are estimated numbers, but should circumstances render necessary, the full supply will not be taken, in which case timely intimation of reduction in numbers will be given to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p. m. of the 1st September, 1881, only, when they will be opened by the respective Executive Commissariat Officers in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contracts can obtain an application at the Executive Commissariat Offices concerned, printed forms of Tenders, Schedules of articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Cash deposit.

H. C. E. LUCAS, LIEUT., Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th July 1881.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each shareholders liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 500,000 in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each. Payment Rs. 50 on allotment, the remainder by four calls of Rs. 100 per share, and one call of Rs. 50, at intervals of not less than three months. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid in advance.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE COTTON, Esq., Chairman, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
PEEROSHAW RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Director, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
ADURJEE MUNCHERJEE, Esq., Director, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE LAKRAWALLA, Esq., Merchant, Broach.
GOOLABDASS JAMNADASS PARBHUDASS, Vakil, Esq., Surat.
MOTEELALL LALBHOY TALEEWALA, Esq., of the firm of Pursotumdass Venedass, Broach.
PURSOTUMDASS VANILALL, Esq., of the firm of Purmanundass Bhaijeebhai, Broach.

BANKERS.
[illegible] BOMBAY, Broach.

AGENTS.
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

PROSPECTUSES and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers or the Agents of the Company at Broach and Bombay.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the Agents at Broach and Bombay.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 20th July, 1881.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON, Dunedin, N.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just receive a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co., No. 25, Meadow Street, Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

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THE "AGRIPPINA" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in COLOGNE, (Germany) Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL..........M. 30,00,000
THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, CAPITAL..........£10,00,000.
Paid up £100,000.
All facilities and most favourable terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1834.
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	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
25	35	30	25	40	35
30	38	32	30	43	37
35	43	36	35	48	41
40	47	41	40	52	46
45	53	45	45	58	50
50	60	51	50	64	56

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CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

TO BE LET.

AN UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, with three Bed-rooms, dining and seating-room, &c. Water laid on, and the whole House is nicely matted. For further particulars. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND: HENRY'S "THILUM" FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

RHEUMATISM, &c.—"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne and detergent application, it is one of SURPASSING VIRTUE. In Rheumatic affections its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned, while its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M. D., Surgeon General (Madras Retired.)

Burnmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

RINGWORM.—For the last twelve months I had been suffering from Ringworm about my neck, which did not yield to any of the various remedies I used. Having got a box of "HENRY'S THILUM" from you, I made no hesitation in trying it. Six or seven applications of the ointment in two days completely cured me of the disease. I am much delighted to communicate to you this result of my trial of your "THILUM" with a view to your recommending it as a SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM.

MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJEE ZENAL ABDIN.

Bombay, 28th May, 1881.

HEMICRANIA AND SCORPION STINGS.—I have used "THILUM" for a pain which I was subject to on one side of my head and face, and it gave me IMMEDIATE relief. I have also applied "THILUM" for Scorpion Stings, and find that it takes much effect and gives IMMEDIATE relief.

J. S. JOYCE.

Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 1880.

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